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Hiroshima Takes Fresh Look at Why Bomb Fell

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — For two generations the millions of Japanese schoolchildren who filed through the grim exhibits of the Peace Memorial Museum at ground zero saw history through Hiroshima's distinctive prism, and they could easily be forgiven for thinking that World War II started on Aug. 6, 1945.

That was the day the atomic bomb was dropped, and the devastation that followed has always been presented in the museum with only the briefest reference to the politics of the era or Japan's responsibility for starting the war that the bombing helped to end.

For 40 years the Hiroshima museum fed Japan's sense of victimization, retelling the heartbreaking stories of ordinary citizens riding trolleys or sitting on the steps of a bank when the bomb was dropped, incinerating the city

and sending 150,000 people to painful deaths from burns or radiation sickness.

But now, just as Hiroshima begins to think about how to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the world's first atomic bombing, the message is changing just a bit.

"Some of us believe that when we think about the bomb, we should think about the war, too," Mayor Takashi Hiraoka said the other day as he walked through the most vivid symbol of such thinking, a new museum.

Connected to the old one by a skywalk, it is meant to fill Hiroshima's historical amnesia about the days before the bombing, describing in uncomfortable detail the city's role in the war effort.

"The world is changing," he said, "and so perhaps should our view of history."

Mr. Hiraoka's view and the museum project he pressed after taking office four years ago are not popular with

everyone here. Japanese rightists have long opposed mixing the history of the war with the Hiroshima bombing.

Mr. Hiraoka's predecessor as mayor, Takeshi Araki, who died recently, held the view that exhibits about Japan's war of aggression in Asia would only dilute Hiroshima's symbolism.

But through a painful chipping away at the consensus, Mr. Hiraoka, a former journalist, began to win over supporters. And when the new museum opened in June, residents discovered a city from the time before the bombing that most of them had never known existed.

It was a city in which factories had been converted to build military hardware and where the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries shipyard turned out the country's giant warships.

There are vivid photographs of the Koreans and Chi-

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Belgrade Breaks Off Ties to Bosnia Serbs; Borders Are Closed

U.S. Warning:
It Alone Might
Lift Arms Ban

Milosevic Calls
Their Leaders
War Profiteers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Issuing a fresh threat to the Bosnian Serbs, the Clinton administration warned Thursday that the United States might defy the international arms embargo in Bosnia despite objections from U.S. allies.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said the United States could unilaterally lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims if the Bosnian Serbs did not agree to the latest international peace plan. The self-declared Bosnian Serb assembly rejected the plan Wednesday, calling instead for a referendum Aug. 27-28.

In Geneva, Islamic countries warned that they might arm Bosnian government forces themselves unless the embargo was lifted.

President Bill Clinton had previously opposed unilaterally lifting the embargo so that the Muslims could better defend themselves. He said he preferred that the embargo be lifted by the entire international community.

France and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies with peacekeeping forces in Bosnia have said that a unilateral move by the U.S. would expose the peacekeepers to attack.

But Mr. Panetta said in an interview with CNN that Washington could act alone to lift the embargo "if we don't get agreement with regards to the divisions that were agreed to by the Bosnians, by the Muslims, if we don't get agreement by the Serbs and they continue to fight this issue."

The international peace plan would divide Bosnia roughly evenly between the Serbs and the Muslim-Croatian coalition.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said the United States in the next few days would resume negotiations at the United Nations on reinforcing sanctions on the Bosnian Serbs and possibly lifting the arms embargo. She said that lifting the embargo without the backing of U.S. allies would be a last resort, "but the pressure may build to the point that we are forced to take that step."

The White House also reacted positively to Yugoslavia's announcement that it was cutting off all ties with the Bosnian Serbs, but it said it wanted to see action, not just words.

"We've been urging Serbia for a long time to stop resupplying the Bosnian Serbs," Ms. Myers said. "They've sort of indicated they were willing to do that, but I think we'll watch and see if that border actually seals up."

Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Geneva urged strict enforcement of Bel-

See BOSNIA, Page 8

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia on Thursday carried out its threat to sever political and economic ties with Bosnian Serbs following the Serbs' rejection of the latest international peace plan.

Rump Yugoslavia, comprising Serbia and Montenegro, said it would bar entry to all Bosnian Serb leaders and shut its borders with Serbian-held territory to all goods except food, medicine and clothing.

The Bosnian Serbs have relied on Belgrade for weapons and other supplies during their 28-month-old war against Muslims and Croats.

Within hours of the announcement in Belgrade, a senior Bosnian Serb official, Vice President Biljana Plavsic, was turned back at the Yugoslav-Bosnian border town of Zvornik.

Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, called on the Bosnian Serbs to dump their leaders, whom he branded "war profiteers." He said they had jeopardized their own people and broken many promises to stop fighting.

"That is why we have to cut off all further relations and cooperation with such a leadership," he said.

Mr. Milosevic, the longtime patron of the Bosnian Serbs, had warned that ties would be severed if they failed to reverse their stance on the peace plan drawn up by the United States, Russia and European Union countries.

But in an escalating power struggle among Serbs, the Bosnian Serbs' self-styled parliament on Wednesday rejected the plan for the third time in less than a month and called for a referendum on Aug. 27 and 28 to endorse the decision.

Mr. Milosevic, the region's main power broker, is widely viewed as the chief instigator of the Bosnian war and the earlier war in Croatia, another breakaway Yugoslav republic.

But Serbia, the dominant state in Yugoslavia, faces a tightening of two-year-old trade sanctions punishing it for its role in the war. Mr. Milosevic apparently wants to stave off further economic damage.

On Thursday, he delivered a scathing attack on Bosnian Serb leaders, accusing them of "insane political ambitions and greed."

He said the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, was "usurping the right to decide the lives" of millions of fellow Serbs in the former Yugoslavia.

Local economists and Western diplomats estimate that from 5 percent to 20 percent of Yugoslavia's gross domestic product has been spent on military and financial support for the Bosnian Serb forces.

The Bosnian Serbs depend on Belgrade for arms and food supplies. Western officials said the test would be whether Mr. Milosevic did actually seal the border.

In Washington, the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said, "This

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Zabidi Mohammad, legal adviser of the AIAA group, vowing Thursday outside Kuala Lumpur's High Court to take action against the government. Page 8.

Those Who Return to Rwanda Risk Death, Hutu Say

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

KADUHA, Rwanda — For weeks, tens of thousands of Hutu, forced from their homes by the war, have been struggling to survive here in one of the harshest regions of Rwanda, selling cattle and clothes to buy small amounts of food and receiving minimal assistance from the international relief community.

Recently, hearing from the new government in Kigali that it was safe to go home, some have tried. And now they are coming back to the wretched refugee camps with

reports that some Hutu returning to their villages are being killed by Tutsi villagers and soldiers of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the Tutsi-dominated organization that is now the government.

"I saw so many dead bodies," said Charles Murea, 43, who had escaped from a mud-brick house where he had been detained by soldiers along with 10 other Hutu men.

Mr. Murea, who returned to Kaduha on Thursday, said that he had been seized as he entered his village of Gisare, in the district of Ntugwe, by six Tutsi who tied

his arms behind his back and led him to a Patriotic Front military base about a half-mile away.

Mr. Murea rolled up the sleeves of his shirt to show festering scars on the inside of his elbows on both arms. He said the wounds were caused by the ropes.

Other Hutu men and women in this remote refugee camp in the hills in southwestern Rwanda, where the French have established a security zone, told similar accounts of men being tied up and led away by Patriotic Front soldiers, and of women and children being killed when

they returned to their villages in southeastern Rwanda.

"I saw with my own eyes. I am not telling lies," said Louis Nywandi, who made a partial list of the women, children and men who he said were killed in his village at the end of July.

His father was among them. "I witnessed with my own eyes. They beat him on the head with a hoe."

Mr. Nywandi said that the soldiers rounded up a large group of men. "They tied us with ropes, like this," Mr. Nywandi

See RWANDA, Page 8

On a Continent of Chaos, a Success Story Zimbabwe Dodges the Disintegration Common Across Africa

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Ask taxi driver James Magora what 14 years of black rule in Zimbabwe have meant for him, and he proudly points to new buildings under construction that are changing this capital's skyline. Then the conversation turns personal.

"Before independence, we couldn't mix with whites," he said. "Now we mix with them. We eat with them. We drink with them."

Then he paused and added, "But we don't have any money." Mr. Magora, a 59-year-old father of 10 who lost a son fighting in the guerrilla war against white domination, capitalized the state that his country finds itself in since white-ruled Rhodesia became black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980.

Zimbabwe's black majority has attained political power, pride and legal equality, and has done so with a remarkable absence of racism and redistribution given the long and cruel history of white-minority rule.

To be sure, many frustrations remain. Blacks still await

economic empowerment. Inflation and the legacy of socialist mismanagement dog the economy, and Robert Mugabe's government stops well short of practicing full democracy. And one of the most contentious postindependence issues — distribution of land in a country where a relative handful of white farmers owns the majority of arable soil — remains unresolved.

But viewed within the context of a continent ravaged by civil

war, ethnic strife, famine, disease, lawlessness and a general disintegration of nation-states, Zimbabwe's problems pale by comparison. The country is at peace, its streets generally are clean and safe, and Harare retains its genteel civility. Zimbabwe is an African success story.

"It works — sometimes in fits and starts," a Western diplomat said. "You get frustrated because it doesn't move as fast as you'd like. But it works."

The contrast of political parity and continuing economic

See ZIMBABWE, Page 8

At 409 Pounds, Is He Too Heavy to Hang?

By Rebecca J. Fowler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As he waits for his turn on death row in Washington state, Mitchell Rupe's mind is on his oversized body. It may seem a bizarre preoccupation, but his legal battle to escape the punishment is focused on his huge frame.

Mr. Rupe, 39, who was convicted of

murdering two women during a bank robbery in 1981, contends that the state cannot force him to face the gallows because at 409 pounds (186 kilograms) he is too heavy. Under the force of his own weight he would risk decapitation, which was deemed a cruel and unusual punishment in the last century and is therefore illegal under the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

His case, heard by a federal judge last month, has divided the state of Washington over how to handle the death penalty. Prisoners who are sentenced to death there get to choose between hanging and lethal injection. But if they cannot decide, they are assigned to hang.

Since Mr. Rupe would not choose, he is facing the hangman's noose.

But his lawyer contends that if he is beheaded in the process, the state will violate the Eighth Amendment. "This case focuses in a very grisly and graphic way

what capital punishment is all about," said Todd Maybrown, the attorney.

Since his arrest, Mr. Rupe has gained 80 pounds. Although he is not permitted second helpings, he consumes 2,700 calories a day from prison meals and another 2,000 from the inmates' shop, where he is a regular visitor, prison officials said. He also skips exercise, according to officials, who say prisoners are allotted 2½ hours to work out each day.

Those who believe that Mr. Rupe deserves the death penalty describe his appeal as a transparent ruse to eat his way off death row. Ken Capron, whose sister-in-law was killed by Mr. Rupe, told The Seattle Times, "The state has contributed to his defense by allowing him all the extra calories he's getting."

Mr. Maybrown said Mr. Rupe had al-

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Kiosk

7 Islamic Activists Seized in France

PARIS (Reuters) — France ordered seven Islamic militants to be transported to the east of the country and placed under house arrest on Thursday, a day after five French citizens were killed by suspected Muslim guerrillas in Algeria.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said in an interview on TF1 television that he had ordered the seven militants placed under house arrest in the eastern Alsace region. He did not identify them or disclose what they were accused of.

French radio said they included the head of the Algerian Brotherhood in France, a group accused by the police of being a front for supporters of the Islamic Salvation Front in Algeria, which is outlawed there.

Related article, Page 2

World's Most Costly Airport

When the Kansai International Airport in Osaka, Japan, opens in September, it will be the world's most costly airport — so costly, in fact, that some airlines won't fly there. Page 9.

Leisure

The Frankfurt Opera is struggling to survive amid subsidy cuts and a bitter internal feud. Page 6.

Book Review

Page 7.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 26.87	Down 0.27%
3765.79	115.86
The Dollar	
New York	Thurs. close
DM	1.5873
Pound	1.5357
Yen	100.475
FF	5.4325



The Russian police raiding the Moscow apartment of the chief of the MMM fund Thursday. Page 9.

Authorities Seal Iran City After Violent Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Police sealed off the Iranian city of Qazvin on Thursday after two days of clashes that left four people dead and about 100 wounded, witnesses said.

Police officers were out in force in central districts of Qazvin, 140 kilometers (90 miles) from Tehran, and checkpoints were set up outside the city of about 300,000.

Violent demonstrations broke out in the city, an important agricultural and industrial center, after a proposal to create a new province with Qazvin as the capital was defeated by Parliament on Wednesday.

Witnesses contacted by telephone from Tehran said security forces fired at a crowd in a main square as about 30,000 people took part in a demonstration Thursday.

At least four people were killed and dozens wounded in the clashes, raising the number of wounded since Wednesday to about 100, they said. It was unclear if the casualties were victims of police gunfire.

Residents said the rioters on Wednesday smashed windows of banks and government offices and set the finance department building on fire.

Qazvin, the country's capital in the 1920s, has been a part of Zanjan province. The city has been pushing to become a province in its own right.

On Thursday, the government tried to appease residents by announcing that their city was separated from Zanjan and joined with Tehran province. But a journalist in the city said the announcement appeared to calm down the protests only slightly.

"The people are shouting: 'Neither Zanjan, nor Tehran; independence, independence,'" he said. (AFP, Reuters)

Yeltsin Appears Tilting to Right, Perhaps to Head Off Criticism

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin appears to be shoring up his political defenses, moving to deflect criticism from the extreme right that has vowed to attack him this fall.

Last month, Mr. Yeltsin paid a visit to a Moscow exhibition hall where openly racist, anti-Semitic and virulently nationalist paintings by Ilya Glazunov were on display.

Last week, senior officials in the Yeltsin government unleashed a snarling verbal attack apparently aimed at toppling the local government of an independence-minded region 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) south of Moscow.

This week, Mr. Yeltsin's envoy to the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising infuriated his hosts when he refused to apologize for the Soviet Army's delay in entering Warsaw as Germans beat down the Polish insurgents, leaving 200,000 Poles dead.

Individually, the events may not seem much out of character for Mr. Yeltsin, whose political style is sometimes heavy-handed. But viewed together, they suggest that the Russian leader is determined to protect himself from ultranationalist charges that he is reluctant to stand up in defense of Russia and ethnic Russians in other lands.

"He's got to throw some bones to the far right, because they're too dangerous to just ignore," a Western diplomat said. "But at a certain point, you've got to wonder how much of this is coming from the heart."

Mr. Yeltsin is by no means adopting the nationalist agenda, which includes calls for the restoration of the Russian empire on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

His government has balked at a currency merger with impoverished Belarus, suggesting that economic sense triumphed over nationalist appetites. And only last week, he agreed to

withdraw Moscow's remaining 2,000 troops from Estonia, a move that ensures all Russian forces will have departed from the three Baltic republics by the end of August, satisfying Washington and European leaders.

Yet, on other issues where the political price is apparently modest, he seems willing to play to nationalist, even chauvinistic, public opinion.

For liberals who once thought of Mr. Yeltsin as their darling, perhaps the most disconcerting example was the president's tour last month, with journalists in tow, of a Moscow exhibition of the works of Ilya Glazunov.

Mr. Glazunov bills himself as a super-patriot, but anywhere else — certainly in the West — he would be considered a hate-monger. The protagonists of Mr. Glazunov's paintings are Russians. They are depicted as strong, brave and ready with a rifle. The villains are blacks, Jews and ethnic minorities. His slogan is "Glory to Russia. Russia for Russians."

The opening of the exhibit was attended by Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the extreme nationalist politician, and the Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyganov — not the sort of political company Mr. Yeltsin usually keeps.

Last week, a number of high-ranking Russians denounced Chechnya, a small, predominantly Muslim republic in the Caucasus, near the Caspian Sea, which declared its independence from Russia in 1991.

Chechnya's self-proclaimed independence has gone unrecognized, and for most of the past three years — with the exception of a brief military intervention in 1992 — Moscow has ignored the breakaway region, despite allegations that it has become a center of organized crime, kidnapping and narcotics smuggling.

But after a seizure of bus passengers by Chechens led to a shootout that left several hostages dead, the Kremlin lost its temper and made it clear it would

no longer tolerate the rebel leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev.

Chechnya officials accuse Russia of planning to invade the tiny republic. Moscow denies this.

Although Mr. Yeltsin so far has left the denunciations to his senior aides, the get-tough stance could placate nationalists who say Moscow has allowed its far-flung, independence-minded regions too much leeway.

The Kremlin's refusal to apologize for the Soviet Army's delay in liberating Warsaw 50 years ago is also likely to go down well with nationalists.

For many Poles, it is an article of faith that the Nazis' bloody suppression of the Warsaw Uprising was at least tacitly supported by Stalin, whose troops waited for two months just outside Warsaw as the killing and destruction went on.

Historians say Stalin permitted the brutality, hoping the Poles would be incapable of resisting when the Red Army took Warsaw.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Apologizes for Lebanon Deaths

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — In a highly unusual move, the Israeli Army acknowledged bombing a civilian target and killing innocent people Thursday during an air raid on guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon. It apologized for the error.

Lebanese security sources said 10 civilians were killed in the raids, including four children. The raids were the first since Israel threatened a "painful response" last week after guerrilla attacks on its troops in southern Lebanon.

While Lebanese officials have often accused Israel of harming civilians in attacks, Israel has rarely made such an acknowledgment. It usually has blamed its enemies for causing civilian casualties by putting bases near populated areas. (AP, Reuters)

German Army Lists Neo-Nazi Cases

BONN (Reuters) — The German Army has investigated 23 cases of neo-Nazi behavior in its ranks so far this year, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said Thursday.

The spokesman added that about 50 cases were investigated in 1993, a slight drop from more than 60 in the previous year.

Germany's Monitor television program reported Thursday that army recruits in a brigade regarded as suitable for eventual deployment in United Nations missions had been forced by a superior to sing a banned Nazi song while they marched. The incident is being investigated.

Spain Fishermen Draw U.K. Protest

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain protested to Spain on Thursday over attacks by Spanish fishermen on British trawlers in the Bay of Biscay in a dispute over tuna fishing. The Spanish accuse British fishermen of using nets longer than authorized by European Union regulations.

Two British trawlers have been attacked in the past 24 hours, with angry Spanish fishermen surrounding the craft far out at sea and cutting their tuna nets, a fishermen's spokesman said.

Britain sent a gunboat to the area Thursday and issued a diplomatic protest to the Madrid government, saying Spanish fishermen must not be allowed to "improperly harass" British crews. "We made it clear that any such action should be prevented by the Spanish and any offenders dealt with appropriately," the Foreign Office said.

Corrections

A caption in editions of July 19 incorrectly explained an Agency France-Press photograph of a woman kissing her brother's tombstone in Sarajevo. As the symbol of peace and star on the tombstone showed, both the woman and her brother should have been identified as Muslims, not Serbs.

Because of an editing error, an article in Wednesday's editions incorrectly characterized Samsung Co.'s automobile activities. The company's planned partnership with Nissan Motor Co. has not yet begun.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Air-Control Slowdown Ends

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France (AP) — With the patience of airlines at an end, air controllers in southeastern France voted Thursday to stop their work slowdown and ease the delays crippling vacation traffic.

"We're conscious of having caused problems for air transport users, we're sensitive to the problems of vacationers, and we don't want to be ostracized by society," said Pierre Bossy, head of the regional controllers union. Earlier, 27 of the 43 airlines using the Nice airport demanded that civil aviation authorities intervene to end the dispute, which was costing the carriers millions of dollars.

The Aix-en-Provence center controls all commercial domestic and international flights over southeastern France. Controllers there struck from July 22 to July 24, causing flight delays of several hours. They had since worked 32 instead of 36 hours, aggravating delays typical during the summer holiday period.

Archaeological sites and museums around Greece were to be closed Friday because of a one-day work stoppage by Culture Ministry employees. (AP)

A disease that causes fatal convulsions has killed at least 85 of the 3,000 lions in Tanzania's Serengeti Park since March. The disease, called canine distemper virus, has caused concern about the East African country's tourism industry, which brings in about \$120 million annually. (Reuters)

A strike by 70 flight attendants on the SAS Commuter airline Thursday grounded most of the carrier's routes, mainly in north Norway. The union broke off talks with the subsidiary of SAS after management rejected a demand for a 1.7 percent wage increase in 1994 and a 1.9 percent increase next year. (AP)

Spain has smoothed the way for a British company, Cenargo International Ltd., to start a ferry service from the southern Spanish coast to Nador, Morocco, by deciding to make Almeria an international port, a spokesman for the Spanish Interior Ministry said. (Reuters)

Greek air traffic controllers, whose five-month go-slow over pay and benefits has caused long delays, now warn that they cannot guarantee the safety of flights. The union said in a statement that "the safety level of flights is at a critical point." (AP)

Full bus service was expected to be restored Thursday or Friday in Los Angeles after the end of a strike by Metropolitan Transit Authority mechanics. (LAT)

Spadolini, Ex-Leader Of Italy, Dies at 69

Reuters

ROME — Former Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, 69, a highly respected Italian politician, historian, journalist and author, died Thursday.

Mr. Spadolini, a former leader of the Republican Party who became postwar Italy's first non-Christian Democratic prime minister in 1981, died of respiratory failure after a stomach operation last month.

He was one of a handful of postwar Italian politicians untouched by the corruption scandals that have devastated many careers in the last three years.

He became prime minister in June 1981 after the fall of Arnaldo Forlani, in a scandal involving an illegal masonic lodge that was portrayed as trying to create a "state within a state."

Commentators said he restored dignity to the post at one of the most difficult times in Italy's postwar history, heading two consecutive governments.

Innocenti Smoktunovskiy, 69, Leading Russian Actor

MOSCOW (AP) — Innocenti Smoktunovskiy, 69, one of Russia's greatest theater and movie actors, died Wednesday. He suffered a heart attack four months ago and died in a rehabilitation sanatorium near Moscow.

His first film role was in Mikhail Romm's "The Murder in Dante Street" in 1956. In 1964, he became internationally known for his performance in "Hamlet," a movie by the Russian director Grigori Kozintsev.

Mr. Smoktunovskiy was the lead actor in the Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) Bolshoi Drama Theater and Moscow's Academic Art Theater.

David Reichmann, 34, a scion of the wealthy Canadian Reichmann family of developers, died Tuesday night in Israel of a heart attack, his lawyer said.

Sol Adler, 85, the U.S. Treasury Department's representative to China during World War II and a translator of Mao's works, died Thursday of lung cancer in Beijing.



Yasser Arafat sitting at his desk Thursday in Gaza, where he is urgently seeking aid for the cash-poor Palestinian areas.

A PLO Guerrilla's Widow Returns to Gaza

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

GAZA — At sunrise on the first day of July, Intissar Wazir rode across the Allenby Bridge from Jordan into the West Bank town of Jericho, returning to the land she calls Palestine after more than 30 years.

Then Mrs. Wazir — widow of Khalil Wazir, the late military chief of the PLO, who is believed to have been killed by Israeli commandos — traveled through Israel to her native city of Gaza with an Israeli escort.

Her once unthinkable journey was overshadowed that day by the arrival in Gaza of Yasser Arafat, but it was no less a sign of the sweeping changes brought about by the accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

For many Palestinians, Mrs. Wazir, 52, is a living monument to her husband, who was killed six years ago and is revered here as the architect of the "armed struggle" against Israel.

Mr. Wazir, who was known as Abu Jihad, directed raids and terrorist attacks on Israel, and, before his assassination, he guided a Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories from his headquarters in Tunis. A founder of the Fatah movement with Mr. Arafat, he remained his deputy and confidant for three decades.

Mr. Arafat paid tribute to Abu Jihad by appointing Mrs. Wazir the minister of social affairs in his provisional government, making her the only woman in the Palestinian National Authority for Gaza and Jericho. She says she was the first woman to join Fatah, in 1959, and, in recent years, she has been in charge of PLO financial aid to families of Palestinians killed and wounded in the conflict with Israel.

Back in Gaza for the first time since 1963, when she left to join her husband in Algeria, Mrs. Wazir sat in a living room with some of her children, surrounded by portraits of her husband. She spoke without rancor about Israel and its people.

"I hope we can live together in peace," she said. "We've turned over a new leaf."

Mrs. Wazir, who witnessed the killing of her husband by gunmen who burst into their home in Tunis, said memories of past violence were not a barrier to reconciliation.

"I'm looking to the future, and I don't want the tragedy to continue," she said. "We need peace for both Israeli and Palestinian children, so other families won't have to go through what we did. The two peoples can build strong ties after we achieve our rights."

She got her first glimpses of modern Israel on the drive from Jericho to Gaza, and then again a few days later on a trip to Nazareth for the funeral of an Israeli Arab member of Parliament.

"It's a very beautiful country," she said. "Great efforts were made to raise it to such a high level of civilization. I hope we can live with each other."

Youths Posing as Refugees Lose Free Dutch Vacations

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Dutch government said Thursday it would act immediately to stem a tide of young East European tourists posing as refugees or asylum-seekers but who are

really looking for a free holiday with pocket money.

"There seems to be some rumor going round that you can get a bargain holiday in Holland by pitching up and requesting asylum," a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

"These youths staying at reception centers are throwing parties, drinking alcohol, starting fights."

About 500 youths, mostly Romanians, have arrived at centers in the last two weeks and used the facilities — shelter, food and \$15 pocket money a week — but have shown no serious interest in asylum.

Administration Split on a Haiti Invasion Deadline

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite winning the approval of the United Nations Security Council for an invasion of Haiti, the administration is split over whether to set a deadline for carrying it out, senior administration officials say.

This division became evident, officials said, at a meeting of President Bill Clinton's senior national security advisers at the White House. The meeting had been called to draw up recommendations for the president.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry opposed a recommendation that would set a deadline for an invasion if the Haitian military leaders do not leave, the officials said. Mr. Perry and much of the U.S. military want to avoid an invasion and are willing to explore ways to

induce Haiti's leaders to leave for a comfortable life in exile.

But Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, who has emerged as the State Department's chief policymaker on Haiti, argued that offering incentives to the leaders was morally repugnant, senior officials said. Mr. Talbott was said to favor an early invasion.

In a sharp exchange at the Tuesday meeting, Mr. Perry countered that Mr. Talbott represented a strange morality. He argued that it would be immoral for the United States not to do whatever it could to avoid the loss of lives of American soldiers and the expenditure of taxpayers' money, officials said.

At a news conference Wednesday night, Mr. Clinton laid out the "fundamental interests" that he said would

justify an invasion, saying he was keeping his options open.

"We have kept force on the table," he said. "We have continued to move it up as an option as the dictators there have been more obstinate. But it is premature in my judgment to go beyond that now."

He also said that although he welcomed congressional support for a decision to invade, lack of it would not prevent him from acting.

"I would welcome the support of the Congress, and I hope that I will have that," Mr. Clinton said. "But like my predecessors in both parties, I have not agreed that I was constitutionally mandated to get it."

Several participants at the meeting on Tuesday agreed with Mr. Perry's analysis, senior officials said.

The views of the two officials reflect

the extremes of the administration's thinking on how best to restore Haiti's exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Mr. Talbott is said by his colleagues to favor an invasion soon, within the next several weeks. Mr. Perry, while not opposed totally to the use of force, wants to exhaust all other options first, even if that means promising Haiti's top three military officials that they will not be punished for their repression.

In Tuesday's meeting, Mr. Perry argued strongly against a deadline for an invasion, saying that that would artificially constrain the administration's room for maneuvering.

"Perry felt that it put the United States into a box," said one senior administration official. "And the Pentagon doesn't like boxes."

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Clinton Seems Open To Coverage Limit

President Says Mitchell's Bill Meets Health-Measure Goals

By Ann Devroy and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has begun lobbying heavily for health care legislation that would cover 95 percent of the population, putting aside his strenuous arguments of only two weeks ago that such coverage would not achieve his "rock-solid principle" of universal coverage.

In a 30-minute news conference on Wednesday night, the president described dramatically different versions of legislation pending in each house of Congress as achieving the same "central reality" of covering all Americans. But he returned often to legislation sponsored by the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, that would extend coverage to 95 percent of Americans by 2000.

"I believe it does meet the objectives that I set out in the State of the Union address and I would sign it," Mr. Clinton said.

Complaining that Republicans "moved away" each time Democrats tried to reach a compromise, Mr. Clinton said, "We have reached out to them."

He added: "The questions should shift to them. Are we going to cover all Americans or not?"

Mr. Clinton deftly avoided answering questions, such as how he could support two bills that take such starkly different approaches and appear in some ways inconsistent with what he originally sought.

"I'm not going to get into being a legislator," he said. Instead, he said he hoped the coming debate in Congress would "rip the imagination of ordinary citizens" and create a climate for passage of a bill that "works, that solves the human problem."

Even before Mr. Clinton spoke, Republicans had accused him of using the Senate version of the bill as a Trojan horse for the House bill sponsored by the majority leader, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

The Republican National Committee chairman, Haley Barbour, called the House version a "no-apologies government takeover of the health care system," and said Mr. Clinton's strategy was to get "any bill through the Senate and push it to the left" once the two forms of the bill are reconciled.

Mr. Clinton defended the Gephardt bill, which would expand Medicare to cover many Americans without insurance, as consistent with his own original bill. Medicare, financed jointly by the federal government and the states, provides health insurance for the elderly and disabled.

But his strong support of the Mitchell plan might make it harder for House members to support Mr. Gephardt's bill.



President and Mrs. Clinton greeting "Health Security Express" bus riders at the White House this week. The "express" is a series of bus caravans that have transported more than 600 people to Washington to promote universal health care.

Altman: Latest Victim of Washington Inquisition

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON — As the deputy Treasury secretary and for many years before as a prominent and prosperous Wall Street investment banker, Roger C. Altman has been used to giving orders, to cutting deals, to being in charge.

But this week he has been anything but in command. He has been subjected to a form of torture peculiar to Washington: the televised congressional hearing.

For a total of almost 15 hours, from 5 P.M. Tuesday until 2 A.M. Wednesday and again Wednesday from 9:30 A.M. until after 3 P.M., Mr. Altman was forced to sit passively and respectfully, like a small boy in the principal's office or a motorist stopped for speeding, as lawmakers of both parties lectured him, reviled him and occasionally even questioned him.

There was no break for dinner. Mr. Altman ate fruit and crackers that his wife, Jurate Kazickas, had brought along.

In many respects, this ordeal was his own fault. Even when he is trying to be warm and helpful in his public appearances, he has a bearing, a way of weighing his words over so carefully, that can give the appearance more of cleverness than of truthfulness.

About 1 A.M. Wednesday, out of the blue, Mr. Altman, 48, told the senators: "Well, today is my son's 9th birthday. I'm a little sorry to say that I didn't talk to him today. It's not likely that he's still watching. But if he sees the tape or something, I want him to know I love him."

His friends say Mr. Altman is a devoted father. But to Mr. Altman's critics, his sentiments sounded like a calculated attempt to improve his image.

Roger Altman is, of course, not the first person to face the political equivalent of the third degree.

To take perhaps the most famous example, 21 summers ago, the former Nixon White House counsel, John Dean, sat in front of the Senate Watergate Committee for five days running and told what he knew about Watergate.

In those days, senators, witnesses and spectators alike smoked their way through the sessions. Mr. Dean, who had a three-pack-a-day habit, did not

smoke in public even during the breaks.

Lawmakers think nothing of forcing witnesses to testify long into the night, especially when the hearings are on television. The last day of the Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill hearings in 1991 lasted until 2 A.M., just when prime time ended on the West Coast.

Working late, after all, is part of the congressional routine. One or two times a week, the Senate does little business during the day and then stays in session past midnight.

Just last week, House and Senate negotiators on crime legislation met until 2:15 one morning. At 5 A.M., Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat of Delaware and the chairman of the conference committee, called the others at home to announce that they would reconvene at 8:30.

Still, there is something unusual about congressional investigations, something almost extraconstitutional, neither legislative nor judicial, where badgering witnesses is in order and normal rules of courtesy do not apply.

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., who was chairman of the Watergate committee,

once put it this way: "The congressional investigation can be an instrument of freedom. Or it can be freedom's scourge. A legislative inquiry can serve as the tool to pry open the barriers that hide governmental corruption. It can be the catalyst that spurs Congress and the public to support vital reforms in our nation's laws. Or it can be a platform for demagogues and the rankiest partisans."

■ **First Lady's Aide Testifies**

With Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff on the witness stand, Senate Republicans sought to show Thursday that the first lady was far more interested in the Whitewater affair than the White House has acknowledged. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Margaret Williams testified that she did not recall telling Mr. Altman that Mrs. Clinton "was paralyzed" by Whitewater.

In a diary subpoenaed by the panel, Mr. Altman quoted her as making such a statement.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Cabinet Battle Against 'Disinformation'

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton enlisted his cabinet Thursday in a stepped-up campaign to counter what officials called a "disinformation campaign" by administration critics against his health program.

"He told us this is it," said the secretary of health and human services, Donna E. Shalala, "It's time to mobilize every bit of energy we have in this administration to take the final steps to health-care reform."

With polls showing Americans worried about how health legislation could affect them personally, Mr. Clinton himself will appear in a nightly series of television ads promoting his program, and cabinet members will increase their travels and news interviews. (AP)

No Vacations Now for Lawmakers

WASHINGTON — House leaders have told members to unpack their suitcases and put their August vacation plans on hold. Like the Senate, the House will be ordered to stay in session until health legislation has been passed or defeated.

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said through a spokesman that he still hoped to take up the issue next week, but he conceded that drafting and accounting problems could force the House to meet a week past its scheduled Aug. 12 summer break. (WP)

Too Easy to Watch Whitewater

WASHINGTON — What Whitewater hearings? That is the determined position the White House is taking as it endures the second week of senior administration officials being grilled by the House and Senate Banking committees.

President Bill Clinton, officials are at pains to say, is not watching the hearings, or even being briefed daily by his counsel, Lloyd N. Cutler, about what has transpired each day. "He's got many other things to fret about," one senior official said. "He may catch a bit of it on the TV news."

Likewise, White House Chief of Staff Leon E. Panetta "has seen maybe five minutes" of the hearings, said his spokesman, Barry Toiv. (WP)

An Upgrade for Science Spending

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has announced its intention to increase the nation's overall spending on science and technology research to a level equivalent to those of Japan and Germany.

At a news briefing, Vice President Al Gore presented a report, "Science in the National Interest," that outlined the administration's commitment to expanding its support and making science and technology "a top priority" in budgets.

Dr. John H. Gibbons, assistant to the president for science and technology, said the U.S. government and industry together were spending 2.6 percent of the gross domestic product on nonmilitary science, and he said the goal was 3 percent, roughly the amount spent in Germany and Japan. But he added, "We haven't translated that figure into specific programs for the future." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

John Cox, a newly widowed broadcaster from Athens, Texas, relaying a message to the Clintons from his wife, who delayed seeing a doctor because his new job lacked insurance benefits, only to discover that she had stomach cancer: "Tell them that unless every person, no matter how rich, no matter how poor, no matter how middle class, no matter what color — unless they have affordable, guaranteed, universal health coverage, every other American is at risk." (NYT)

Unlikely Alliance Is Blocking Crime Bill

By Katharine Q. Seelye

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's comprehensive crime bill, which last week seemed on its way to final passage in Congress, has run into an 11th-hour threat from political forces similar to ones that brought down crime bills in past years.

A strange alliance of gun supporters, blacks and Republicans has moved to block the bill, a compromise worked out last week by House and Senate negotiators, from reaching the House floor for a final vote. The maneuvering has prompted

President Bill Clinton to step up the fight for the measure.

"We have a chance to pass the toughest, smartest crime bill in the history of the United States, after six years of bickering over it," Mr. Clinton said Wednesday night.

"We are fighting them," he said, referring to what he called the "special interests" opposing the bill.

All sides agreed that the Democratic leadership did not have the votes to move the bill to the floor, and no floor vote has been scheduled. The \$30 billion measure would provide for preventive programs, stiffer

punishments and new prisons.

The bill is chiefly snagged on a proposal to ban 19 assault weapons, a measure that was originally opposed by nearly half the House members. Those members are now under intense pressure from the National Rifle Association to vote against moving the bill.

At the same time, some members of the Congressional Black Caucus oppose the bill because it omits a measure intended to protect death-row inmates from racial discrimination and because it greatly expands the instances in which the death penalty can be applied.

All House Republicans are expected, as a matter of course, to block the bill, but they could not succeed without those who oppose the weapons ban and some members of the black caucus.

Democratic leaders have been working furiously to break this alliance, delaying action on the bill while they try to nail down votes. It was this effort that Mr. Clinton joined. The lobbying on all sides has intensified as members recalled the specter of crime bills since 1988 reaching the precipice of passage, only to be foiled in the end, often by the gun lobby.



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Potential Simpson Witness Offers to Take a Polygraph

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — A potential defense witness in the O.J. Simpson murder case went on television Thursday to insist he was telling the truth about seeing two white men running away from the crime scene.

The potential witness, Frank Chiuchilo, 45, an admitted burglar with a lengthy criminal record, has told police and defense investigators that he saw two burly white men running from the murder scene around the time when Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman were murdered.

Mr. Chiuchilo's credibility was put in doubt Wednesday when the San Francisco Examiner published a report that he had offered false evidence in

other high-profile cases, including that of Polly Klaas, a 12-year-old who was kidnapped and murdered in northern California in 1993.

On Thursday, he asserted on several local television programs that he was telling the truth in the Simpson case and was willing to take a polygraph test. He said he was casing homes with the intent of committing a burglary when he saw the two men.

"All I know is that two white men left the scene of the crime," he said on the Los Angeles television station KTTV. "These guys were white. I didn't see any black guy. I didn't see a white Ford Bronco." That was a reference to Mr. Simpson's vehicle. (Reuters, AP)

Inquiry by FBI Targets Anti-Abortion Violence

By David Johnston

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Setting aside a long-standing reluctance to involve itself in cases of abortion-related violence, the FBI has begun a broad inquiry into accusations that the use of force against women's clinics and their doctors is the work of a conspiracy by anti-abortion militants.

A confidential teletype was sent to all FBI field offices after the fatal shooting on July 29 of an abortion doctor and his security escort outside an abortion clinic in Pensacola, Florida.

It said that the bureau had information indicating that about half a dozen anti-abortion militants might be posing "a conspiracy that endorses to achieve political or social change through activities that involve force or violence."

The evidence was volunteered by abortion rights groups, the teletype said.

It listed prominent anti-abortion figures, including the Reverend David C. Trosch, Michael Bray, C. Roy McMillan, Matthew Trewhella, David Crane and Donald Spitz.

All of them signed a declaration that supported killing doctors who perform abortions.

The declaration circulated recently among anti-abortion militants.

In a telephone interview from Mobile, Alabama, Father Trosch, a Roman Catholic priest whom the church has suspended because of his advocacy of lethal force against abortion doctors, denied any conspiracy.

The teletype set off the first full government inquiry of accusations by abortion rights leaders that a campaign of terror is under way at abortion clinics around the United States, a campaign that these advocates say the authorities have failed to deal with.

The inquiry was brought on by pressure from the Justice Department, the FBI's parent, whose leaders, including Attorney General Janet Reno, are supporters of abortion rights.

Notwithstanding what was said to be the eagerness of the FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, to take it on, the investigation was an uncomfortable step for many of the bureau's senior managers.

These officials had been wary of involving the FBI, for fear that it would be drawn into the broader ideological clash between mainstream anti-abortion groups and abortion rights advocates.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

War Crimes in Rwanda

There is no doubt that horrible war crimes have been committed in Rwanda. But Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu's determination to proceed with the trial and execution of thousands speaks of a victor's justice. Mass trials in suspect circumstances can now only deepen the divisions that have caused 2 million Rwandans, most of them Tutsi, to flee a country whose victorious revolutionaries are mostly Tutsi. Far better for the world as well as Rwanda to seek justice before an international tribunal under United Nations auspices. Mr. Twagiramungu believes that such a process could take too long to organize, but it need not.

The world has long lacked a permanent tribunal, where soldiers as well as civilians could be brought to account for war crimes. In its absence, temporary tribunals can be established to deal with the crimes committed in particular conflicts. The UN Security Council has approved creation of an international tribunal to punish crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia, and a team of investigators has already developed dossiers on mass killings there.

The crimes perpetrated in Rwanda, where upward of 500,000 civilians were butchered, cry out for the same UN response. But Rwanda's prime minister wants to try the crimes just committed against his people in a national court. He cites punishment of war criminals by such courts after World War II in France and Germany as an antecedent—but he ignores the more compelling precedent.

During World War II, the Allies forced notice that individuals would face trial for such crimes as the murder or ill treatment of civilians and wanton devastation not justified by military necessity. This prepared the way for the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, which,

whatever its defects, put major criminals in the dock, exposed their deeds, and established a salutary precedent.

The proscribed war crimes were then spelled out in greater detail in four Geneva conventions. Regrettably, although it was proposed, the United Nations did not create a permanent tribunal. The World Court in The Hague does not suffice; it deals with conflicts between states, and does not try individuals. What is needed is a parallel institution for dealing not just with war crimes but also with terrorists, aerial hijackers, narcotics barons and other international felons.

Lacking such a court, many nations have tried to sit in judgment on themselves, with uneven results. Argentina did try generals responsible for human rights offenses and for the loss of war in the Falklands, but elsewhere (as in El Salvador) grants of amnesty, combined with establishment of truth commissions to document atrocities, have been a more common practice. This sacrifice of justice to promote social peace can be morally justified only when victims and their representatives agree to the compromise.

It is hard to see how any such arrangement can be struck in Rwanda, where courts and judges are among the casualties of a bitter civil war. The new government formed by the Rwanda Patriotic Front needs urgently now to persuade the refugees that they can safely return. The new prime minister, a Hutu himself, would further that goal by seeking a reckoning in neutral and impartial courts. A national court chosen and dominated by Tutsi would scarcely reassure Hutu who now huddle in disease-ridden refugee camps because they fear returning home to summary justice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Warsaw Statesmanship

In the symbolism of international politics, it makes a difference who gets invited to the party. The guest lists are particularly significant in the succession of 50th anniversary celebrations that commemorate the great events of the last year of World War II in Europe, a continent now in the process of knitting itself back together after many years of division.

In June, the Western Allies held a huge party on the anniversary of the Normandy invasion, but did not invite either their Eastern allies or their former enemy—an opportunity missed for statesmanship. But in July, marking the anniversary of the liberation of Paris, the Bastille Day parade included German soldiers. The tight rapport between France and Germany has been for nearly four decades the foundation of the new Europe. Now in August, the Poles have just commemorated the beginning of a heroic and doomed battle, the Warsaw Uprising. Poland's President Lech Walesa invited both the Germans and the Russians.

You will not find a more moving example of magnanimity. The uprising was one of the great betrayals of a cruel time. In the summer of 1944, as the Soviet armies approached Warsaw, their radios urged the Polish Home Army, an underground guerrilla force, to rise against the Nazi occupation. When the uprising be-

gan, instead of sweeping westward to the Poles' support the Soviet army, on Stalin's orders, hung back for months while the Germans savagely stamped out all resistance. Why? Because Stalin assumed, correctly, that the Polish guerrillas were patriots who would make trouble for the postwar Soviet occupation. More than 200,000 Poles died in the uprising, which reduced the city to a wasteland.

At Monday's ceremony, the president of Germany, Roman Herzog, stepped forward to say, "I ask forgiveness for what Germans did to you"—a simple sentence of great weight. Perhaps he had in mind another good example, the occasion in 1970 when a German chancellor, Willy Brandt, visited Warsaw, went to the tomb of the Polish Unknown Soldier, then knelt at the memorial to the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto. In retrospect, it is clear that his gesture was an important contribution to subverting the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe and drawing the continent's two halves back toward each other. Gestures make a difference.

Understandably, not all Poles liked the idea of inviting Germans and Russians to this week's celebration in Warsaw. President Walesa did it anyway, as an act of reconciliation. That is what is known as moral leadership.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Right and Wrong on Trade

This was the week for the Clinton administration to play tough on trade. It threatened to retaliate unless Japan reversed government procurement policies that discriminate against U.S. telecommunications and medical equipment. And it bludgeoned Canada into agreeing to reduce wheat exports to the United States for a year while a commission reviews an ongoing dispute about such exports. The fighting stance toward Japan is justified, although the administration threatens to carry it to excess. The decision to shut out Canadian wheat, by contrast, amounts to an assault on U.S. consumers—the price of Mr. Clinton's promise to bail out Midwestern farmers whose support he desperately needed in Congress to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Government purchases in Japan blatantly discriminate against U.S. equipment manufacturers, perhaps because Japanese companies bribe local officials. Whatever the cause, the solution is for government procurers to adopt open bidding and contract procedures that would expose underhanded deals. So far, the Japanese have refused to do so, which justifies the administration's threats.

Yet even if the Japanese were to concede on procedural issues, the dispute would not end, because Mr. Clinton is fixated on getting the Japanese to swallow numerical targets to measure compliance. For example, he wants Japan's government to increase purchases from U.S.

equipment manufacturers by a substantial amount over the next several years. The Japanese are dead set against numerical targets, which they label managed trade.

Their resistance is misplaced; government purchases are not controlled by market forces. What the Japanese probably fear, no doubt correctly, is that if they feed Mr. Clinton's appetite for numerical targets for government purchases, he will extend the idea to areas where it ought not to apply—to private markets like auto parts. The important point for Mr. Clinton to absorb is that the meager economic gains to be had by winning numerical targets are not worth risking a trade war.

There is considerably less merit to keeping out Canadian wheat. U.S. imports are high because of misguided policies that keep land out of production and subsidize the sale of U.S. wheat abroad. Canadian wheat fills the void. By keeping it out, Mr. Clinton would drive up consumer prices of commodities like pasta.

The best outcome would be for the Canadian wheat deal to last only the one obligatory year and for Mr. Clinton to impose sanctions on Japan only to win more open procurement procedures. But there is little reason to expect the best. In trade disputes, as well as in its legislation to institute the Uruguay Round international trade agreement, the administration has been all too willing to buy off powerful domestic manufacturers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Harassed Clinton Presidency May Be Unraveling

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — If you talk these days to President Bill Clinton's supporters, including some officials of his administration, you find them depressed. Something has gone terribly wrong.

Here is an articulate, activist president presiding over one of the most vigorous economic recoveries in years, yet his ratings go down as the economic numbers move up. The principles of his health care plan—universal coverage paid for mostly by employers—are broadly popular, yet as soon as you stick the "Clinton" label on the proposal, support falls through the floor. This seems to be the only case in recent history where stamping "Made by the U.S. Congress" on a program might make it more popular.

When some horrible event happens, like the murders for which O. J. Simpson faces trial—many Clintonites experience a grim sense of relief. They figure that at least for a couple of weeks the media will lay off attacks on the president.

In December the president was very popular, coming off his budget and NAFTA victories and the initial cheers for his speech on health care. Then came new speculation on his love life, and the rebirth of the Whitewater story.

It doesn't matter that most Americans are not sure what Whitewater is all about. The story was a killer because for months after month every television viewer knew that "new questions" were being raised

about Mr. Clinton's integrity. At some point, people get tired of this. First they might blame the media for being negative, but then they start blaming their president. They just do not want their chief executive to be the subject of so many doubts, questions, rumors and jokes.

Whitewater engulfed the White House itself. It hit at the very moment when a new strategy was badly needed to get the health care plan moving. The White House's short-term, campaign mentality sent everyone scurrying to beat back this one story, and much else dropped by the wayside. Allies turned on allies as the administration was gripped by the Great Fear that scandals produce these days.

It must also be said that all these problems have been aggravated by the extraordinary level of personal attack against Mr. Clinton—and on so many fronts. John Kennedy's love life and Lyndon Johnson's past business dealings never got a going over comparable to what Mr. Clinton is experiencing.

Franklin Roosevelt could be at least as cagey in getting partisans on all sides of an issue to believe that he empathized with them, but it was seen as "flexibility." Ronald Reagan compromised much more than people remember, yet few accused him of selling out.

The central problem is that in the midst of all the spin and the messages-of-the-week, voters have lost sight of Mr. Clinton's purposes for being president. Take three areas.

The lost campaign. It is forgotten that the 1992 Clinton campaign was built around a straightforward theme: government's need to respond to fears of "the forgotten middle class." Mr. Clinton talked about programs to retrain the work force, to educate kids for a more competitive environment, to ease the transition from old jobs to new jobs.

He still loves this rhetoric, and a variety of programs have been launched. But mostly they are not very visible, having been ground into small pieces by budget pressures. The fact that what was so essential to the campaign has been a sideshow to the presidency feeds the sense that President Clinton is a different man from Candidate Clinton.

The lost task force. In retrospect, it is easy to see that having a health care task force largely divorced from the normal workings of administration and congressional politics was a mistake. Much of the compromising now going on at the last minute could have been done much earlier. The task force should have served as staff to a joint administration-congressional effort. Hillary Rodham Clinton could have played the popular role of chief broker and conciliator, short-cir-

cuiting some of the vicious attacks she came under. Most important, the whole process would have looked less technocratic, focused on principles and purposes rather than on esoteric details.

The lost values. Mr. Clinton's single most effective speech as president was his address to a convention of black ministers in Memphis. He spoke movingly about racism and personal responsibility, family breakup, the moral costs of unemployment and crime. He argued that government had a role to play in solving problems, but that only individuals and communities could solve America's moral crisis. Instead of looking slippery, he looked gutsy. He did so while saying things that most Americans felt they needed to hear. Why was this emphasis lost?

The central threads of the Clinton presidency have disappeared. Mr. Clinton is said by friends to believe himself back from the brink with his press conference Wednesday night. He tried with some success to remind voters of the Clinton they had elected 21 months ago. He will need to do much more of this. His best defense against all the personal charges has always been that he was in politics to do big things. When voters can no longer see those large purposes, the personal overwhelms the political.

The Washington Post

The Point Is That Congress Is Supposed to Get the Whole Truth

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Why have the Riegle hearings on the Whitewater scandal brought credit to the Senate, while the Gonzalez circus has brought ridicule on the House?

Because the essence of the Senate hearings is not about the abuse of the banking system by the Clintons, or even about White House attempts to impede or wrongfully investigate an investigation. They are about the constitutional requirement that the Congress be told the whole truth.

The tenor of the Senate hearings has changed. A week ago, Democratic senators were pooling the investigation as partisan poking around. Now Republicans are giving some of their questioning time to the other side because Democrats are acting as members of the legislative branch being deceived by the executive branch.

A generation ago, Congress

and the courts came down hard on a CIA chief, Richard Helms, for doing what he saw to be his duty in concealing a covert action. In the '80s, the Reagan appointee Elliott Abrams was convicted, again not for lying but for "willfully and knowingly" failing to answer "fully and completely" about material information by a Senate committee.

The latest example of incomplete testimony, subtracting a significant fraction from "the whole truth," was not to protect national security but to help a friend, the president, avoid political embarrassment. Treasury's Roger Altman plainly withheld a series of questionable contacts and heated discussions of refusal from probing senators this spring. Yet the Clinton-appointed counsel, Robert Fiske, and the Office of Government Ethics saw no evil.

The prospect of condoning incomplete testimony drew the checks-and-balances issue for the Senate: if Democrats allow a Democratic administration to make a mockery of congressional oversight today, what power would the Senate have to check any president tomorrow?

With House hearings a national joke—die-hard supporter Henry Gonzalez awarded Mr. Altman a "Congressional Purple Heart"—senators reluctantly showed their displeasure at having been made fools of.

Mr. Altman, no ax murderer, is a political zombie. Other members of Treasury's bristly walking dead showed how a pattern of legalistic half-truth-telling has permeated the Clinton culture.

Treasury General Counsel Jean Hanson, whose sworn testimony frequently conflicted with Mr. Altman's and Secretary

Lloyd Bentsen's, was shown her memo and written reports of phone conversations. Five times she claimed to have "no independent recollection" of the information in the documents, but she did not dispute their accuracy.

That is a slippery lawyer's way of saying "I don't remember, so you can't ask me more about it." (I am looking at, although I have no independent recollection, a cartoon by James Thurber showing a prosecutor saying to a witness "Perhaps this will refresh your memory" as a large kangaroo is brought into court.)

The clank of falsity goes to the top. For more than a year, the White House has been saying that Whitewater files were sent from Vincent Foster's office after his death to the Clintons' private attorney. At a much praised press conference in April, Hillary Clinton was asked if her top aide, Margaret Williams, had removed documents from Mr. Foster's of-

fice. "I don't think that she did remove any documents," Mr. Clinton answered. She said, "Mrs. Nussbaum distributed the files according to (who) he thought should have them."

But Nussbaum reveals that Bernard Nussbaum let Maggie Williams take the Whitewater files; she spoke to Hillary in Arkansas and was told to look them in a closet in the family quarters of the White House. Five days passed before they were turned over to the Clintons' lawyer, who arranged for their continued secrecy under subpoena. Mrs. Clinton's answer was not an outright lie; only "incomplete," intended by the first lady to mislead.

Deceiving the press with a half-truth is no crime. But willfully failing to answer fully to the Congress is a violation of law. Only a misdemeanor—but it helps preserve the American system of checks and balances.

The New York Times

On Bosnia, It Matters That Russia and the West Stick Together

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Russia's position regarding Serbia is more complex than commonly credited. It has also evolved, as the political situation in Russia has evolved.

It is not true that Russia is the Serbs' ally. The Russian government finds the Serbs today a nuisance and embarrassment, as its public statements in recent days have made plain. However, Moscow has also been able to make use of Serbia in its own rehabilitation as a world power, at Serbia's expense. Further complicating the matter is that the Serbs' situation is a factor in Russian internal politics.

Russia is not moved by pan-Slav sentiments. Bosnians and Croats are Slavs, too. The Serbs, like the Russians, are Orthodox in religion, but the resultant political ties have proved slender;

Christian motivation is not evident in either Russian or Serbian policy. The Russian people, pious or otherwise, have more urgent things to concern them than the adventures of the Serbs in a war that Serbia chose to begin for its own aggrandizement.

Russia's Serbia policy is the result of internal political considerations and the shifting balance of power in Moscow of democratic and nationalist forces, and between the enemies and the friends of Boris Yeltsin. It is greatly affected by Moscow's perception of U.S. policy and U.S. motives, often inaccurate or exaggerated.

When the Yugoslav war began, democratic forces in Russia sympathized with those Serbs opposing the national-Communist Slo-

bovan Milosevic and accepted the idea that recognizing Slovenia and Croatia as independent countries would help stabilize the situation. But this was also a tumultuous period when the Russian government really had no foreign policy. As one well-placed Russian analyst has noted, "There was a minister of foreign affairs, but no ministry."

An important part of the political class believed then, and believes now, that Russia's long-term interest lies in cooperation with the Western powers. In Yugoslavia, Russia was naturally in a position to serve as intermediary between the Western powers and Serbia. It assumed this crucial role in 1993—to the alarm of many in the West, for whom it

represented the "return of Russia" to the Balkans.

Other groups in Moscow have supported closer relations with the Milosevic government or have made common cause with extreme Serbian nationalists, in order to fire nationalist sentiments in Russia and embarrass Mr. Yeltsin. Their actions have little or nothing intrinsically to do with Serbia, but are directed to influencing the domestic power struggle in Russia.

There are also those in Moscow, among them people from the democratic opposition, who conclude that Washington's policy on the Yugoslav war—meaning the rhetorical support the Clinton administration and Congress have given the predominantly Muslim Bosnian government, and Washington's threat to lift the arms embargo—expresses an American aim to dismember not only Yugoslavia but, eventually, Russia itself.

Here we enter the clouded zone of European, and particularly East European and Russian, political paranoia. If you argue that American foreign policy and Washington politics are both driven by extremely short-term domestic political and "image" considerations, you are not, in these circles, taken seriously.

It is taken for granted that Washington has a long-term program to weaken rivals and prevent the emergence of new power centers. Serbia must be blocked from becoming a major European power. Historical Russia must be broken up so as to give the United States or Germany a permanent domination of Europe.

(Such theories generally hold Germany to be Washington's puppet, or Washington Germany's, or both to be occultly controlled by the Vatican, or by world Jewry, or by both in collusion, or by even more exotic combinations of forces.)

However, Russian policy today remains in the hands of people who possess a reasoned and realistic view of Western motivations and who understand that Russia's long-term interest lies in becoming a full partner in the international concert of advanced industrial states and liberal democracies. For domestic political reasons, they cannot simply endorse what the West proposes. Nonetheless, the role they have played in Yugoslavia so far has been constructive, and, given the limits constraining that role, will continue to be constructive.

It is important that this continue. The West itself is internally divided on what to do about Yugoslavia. Americans are disposed to take a moral view, wanting to arm and aid the Bosnians, victims of aggression. France and Britain say that the partial cease-fire of recent weeks represents progress and that preserving it, while looking for incremental improvements, is better for everyone. The Russian view and the West European tend to reinforce one another.

The great danger of the Yugoslav war is that the Serbs succeed in imposing their own apocalyptic vision of a redivided and warring Europe upon everyone else drawn into the crisis. Thus far they have failed to do so.

Despite their disagreements, the Western powers and Russia have managed to speak with one voice. They have made some progress toward peace. But even if they make no progress at all, it is of fundamental importance that they continue to act together and take great pains to understand one another.

International Herald Tribune
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Russia's MMM Grew in a Culture of Rot

By Marshall I. Goldman

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The Russians who invested in the MMM mutual investment fund are not the first to have squandered their savings in pursuit of patently unrealistic promises. Beginning with tulipomania in 1637, when the Dutch treated tulip bulbs as if they were nuggets of gold, virtually every country in the capitalist world has suffered from get-rich-quick schemes. The United States has not been immune. In the 1920s, thousands of speculators in Chicago were convinced that they could get rich overnight by investing with Samuel Insull in his Middle West Utilities. Muscovites certainly have no monopoly on wishful thinking and greed.

The MMM fiasco, however, has greater significance. Stocks and mutual funds were not only unknown but illegal in the Soviet Union. So shady dealers in Russia were able to find plenty of gullible, inexperienced people ready to invest in schemes promising a 3,000 percent yearly return.

Even after being warned that high returns for early investors were made possible only by the financing of more recent investors, Muscovites bought shares. No wonder Moscow has become the shell-game capital of the world.

But the roots of the problem go beyond avarice and naivete. Russia's poorly conceived and rapidly applied economic reforms play a role. The public was encouraged to embrace stock markets and investment schemes by the government, which believed that such public involvement would further the reform process.

But this push came before there was an effective network of competitive private businesses in which to invest. Because the economic reforms were so poorly designed, most farms remained collectivized and little attention was

paid to creating a vibrant private service and manufacturing sector.

In this artificial business environment, the mafia came to control perhaps 75 percent of all private business and banking activity. And the campaign to privatize the country's state enterprises often amounted to a big property grab by former state managers—"spontaneous privatization" it was called.

These new "owners," along with a new class of financial manipulators, have come into great wealth while all around them industrial production is collapsing. Unemployment, formerly disguised, has come into plain view.

Today, Moscow streets are jammed with the Mercedes-Benzes, BMWs and Cadillacs of the new ruble billionaires. In America such exploits would land them in jail cells once occupied by the likes of Michael Milken.

Though Russian tax authorities opened a criminal investigation Thursday of Sergei Mavrodi, chairman of MMM, and the company suspended all operations, the "Russian Milken" are usually safe and relatively immune from prosecution. Russia does little to regulate financial manipulation and even racketeering. On the rare occasions when violators are arrested, they are usually released quickly, with the help of a bribe or a threat of violence. Surrounded by such ill-gotten gains and seemingly effortless schemes, Russians were certain to find the MMM promises tempting.

Nor is the rot limited to the private sector. Government corruption is equally blatant, especially in Moscow. With Boris Yeltsin's help, the mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov, insisted that the city, not national authorities,

should control the privatization of all enterprises, buildings and land within Moscow's city limits.

Cynics decry this decision, seeing it as a giant land grab by the mayor and his friends. There had already been complaints when the mayor directed that all financial transactions with the city be conducted through the Mostbank, which is widely thought to be under mafia control.

In the same spirit, several prospective foreign tenants in city-owned office buildings have been told to send half of their rents to the Moscow real estate office and the other half to the Swiss bank accounts of various Moscow municipal officials. In such a climate of corruption, manipulation and crime, it is not surprising that ordinary citizens should feel that they, too, should be able to share in the wealth.

Beyond the personal losses suffered by 5 million to 10 million investors, the MMM collapse has harmed the whole economic reform process. It reinforces those who questioned the wisdom of moving to the market; this in turn will strengthen resistance to further reform. A collapse of this magnitude is certain to spark calls by extremists like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy to halt the move to the market and reinstitute some old state economic controls.

Reformers should realize that ill-considered economic reforms are not costless. They give rise to economic and political extremes and in the long run prolong rather than facilitate the reform process.

The writer is author of the forthcoming "Lost Opportunity: Why Economic Reforms Have Not Worked in Russia," and the Kathryn W. Davis professor of Russian economics at Wellesley College. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Tariff Deadlock

NEW YORK — The tariff deadlock still continues. The House and Senate conferees are unable to agree. The rumors that they had settled the details were promptly denied. Sugar is the one obstacle. In fact, not ten members of Congress know the difference between mushrooms and toadstools, as far as the intricacies of the sugar question are concerned.

1919: 'Wild Women'

NEW YORK — Miss Rose Rothenberg, New York's only woman assistant district attorney, declares that since the establishment of prohibition there is a great decrease in the numbers of "wild women" appearing before the police courts. Miss Rothenberg adds: "Even some of the hardened women criminals are dropping from the notice of the district attorney's of-

fice, and we attribute this to the difficulty of obtaining liquor or drugs to nerve them for work in partnership with sneak thieves, pickpockets and burglars."

1944: Out of Brittany

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMORED FORCES SPEAR-HEADING THE ADVANCE THROUGH FRANCE — [From our New York edition:] German troops, still on the run, are reported fleeing from the coastal province of Brittany into the interior region of the Massif. Whether the Germans actually are headed for Paris, and whether the Americans are pursuing them in that direction, is something that must be left to the imagination. However, the primary purpose of war is to kill the enemy, and whether the Germans flee they can expect to be harassed by our powerful air and ground forces.

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The Need Is For an Army Of Workers

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — The decline of the American factory, some serious observers believe, marked the birth of that jobless, hopeless and dispirited group we have come to call the "underclass."

And it may be that the best hope for redeeming this wasted (and frequently dangerous) cohort is to establish again the functional equivalent of the factory.

The problem is clear enough: The high-tech jobs the economists say are the wave of the future may turn out to be a very good thing for those with the wherewithal for college or technical school. But they are mostly beyond the reach of the underclass.

There is precious little evidence to support the hope that government job-training schemes will make much difference.

What will? Perhaps a 1990s equivalent of the industrial plants that, while requiring only a sense of responsibility and a willingness to work hard, lifted at least two generations of Americans out of their poverty and turned them into productive and proud citizens.

That was the point Hugh B. Price made in his remarkable maiden speech last week as president of the National Urban League.

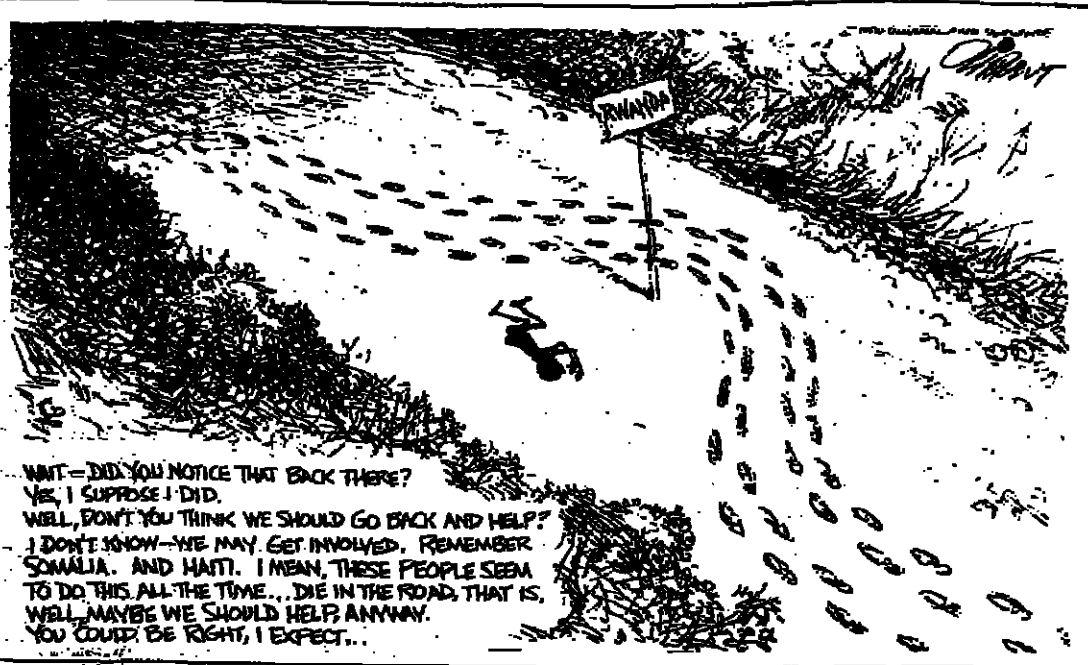
In case you were distracted by Mr. Price's warning that African-Americans avoid "the paranoid trap of thinking that racism accounts for all that plagues us," or by his gutsy rebuke of Louis Farrakhan for his anti-Semitism, here is what else he had to say in that speech in Indianapolis:

"I call upon government to create a new labor-intensive public enterprise to perform services valued by taxpayers. We taxpayers all know there is plenty of infrastructure work to do. Schools are crumbling. Subway and bus stations are strewn with graffiti and littered with trash. Public parks in cities and suburbs are poorly maintained."

The recommendation that these tasks be undertaken as public-service jobs comes with difficulty for Mr. Price, always as staunch a capitalist as you are likely to find in left-of-center America. But he is also a realist, and the reality he sees is that there are fewer and fewer jobs for low-skilled workers (especially inner-city men) and that, for the first time in memory, a resurgent economy has failed to create jobs.

Politicians and leading economists are "in deep denial," he says, whether they blame the economy's victims for not wanting to work, or count on burgeoning technology to create millions of new jobs to replace the lost ones.

"The trouble," says Mr. Price, "is that none of their scenarios holds out much hope for inner-city people trapped in poverty today." Nor, he noted, do government investments in job-training programs. His reluctant conclusion is that we must face "the ideologically uncomfortable question of whether the market economy is creating enough jobs for



WANT—DID YOU NOTICE THAT BACK THERE? YES, I SUPPOSE I DID. WELL, DON'T YOU THINK WE SHOULD GO BACK AND HELP? I DON'T KNOW—WE MAY GET INVOLVED. REMEMBER SOMALIA. AND HAITI. I MEAN, THESE PEOPLE SEEM TO DO THIS ALL THE TIME... DIE IN THE ROAD, THAT IS. WELL, MAYBE WE SHOULD HELP ANYWAY. YOU COULD BE RIGHT, I EXPECT...

everyone in the inner city who wants to, or is expected to, work."

It is an uncomfortable thought, recalling a variety of "make work" proposals from the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1940s to the War on Poverty's Neighborhood Youth Corps to the scandal-ridden Comprehensive Employment Training Act programs of the 1970s.

But in these days of jobless recovery, it is clear that the free market's "invisible hand" could use a little direction. That direction could be, as Charles Caramo of the World Trade Institute has proposed, be tax-fa-

vored labor-intensive enterprises in the private sector. Or it could be along the lines now advanced by the Urban League's Mr. Price.

If the latter, it would not be the first time. There was, as he reminds us, an earlier "labor-intensive public enterprise" employing thousands of marginally skilled workers who helped produce goods and services that taxpayers wanted. And what was that? The U.S. military — which, by the way, managed to train, instill discipline in and reshape the lives of millions of young Americans. Says Mr. Price:

"Let's elevate America's infrastructure to the same valued status and alleviate urban unemployment in the bargain. What's several billion in new public dollars invested in schools, parks and people when compared with the billions more now spent much less productively on public assistance for the able-bodied, and on extra policemen and prisons?"

The specifics of the idea sketched by the Urban League chief ought to become the subject of serious debate. But on his general notion, I am tempted to say: Mr. Price is right.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Slavery Disney's Way? No Thanks

By William Styron

VINEYARD HAVEN, Massachusetts — Imagining an adroit neologism, is the Walt Disney Co.'s name for the corporate unit involved in developing Disney's America, the projected mammoth theme park in northern Virginia.

Not long ago, the chief imaginer, Robert Weis, described what would be in store, among other historical attractions, for hordes of tourists.

"We want to make you feel what it was like to be a slave, and what it was like to escape through the Underground Railroad." He added that the exhibits would "not take a Pollyanna view" but would be "painful, disturbing and agonizing."

I was fascinated by Mr. Weis's statement because 27 years ago I published a novel called "The Confessions of Nat Turner," which was partly intended to make the reader feel what it was like to be a slave.

Whether I succeeded or not was a matter of hot debate, and the book still provokes controversy.

But as one who has plunged into the murky waters where the imagination meets history, I have doubts whether the technical wizardry that so entrances children and grown-ups at other Disney parks can do anything but mock a theme as momentous as slavery.

If it is so difficult to render the tragic complexity of slavery in words, as I once found out, will visual effects or virtual reality make it easier to comprehend the agony?

No one knows what Disney's Department of Imagining has up its sleeve, but whatever exhibits or displays it comes up with would have to be fraudulent, since no combination of branding irons, slave ships or slave cabins, shackles, chained black people in their wretched coffles, or treks

through the Underground Railroad could begin to define such a stupendous experience. To present even the most squalid sights would be to cheapen romanticizing suffering.

For slavery's abyssal pain arose far less from its physical cruelty — although slave ships and the auction block were atrocities — than from the moral and legal savagery that deprived an entire people of their freedom, along with their rights to education, ownership of property, matrimony and protection under law.

Slavery cannot be represented by exhibits. It was not remotely like the Jewish Holocaust — of brief duration and intensely focused destruction — which has permitted an illuminating museum.

In its 250-year history in America, the institution, which so intimately bound slave and master together, could not fail to produce almost unlimited permutations of human emotions and relationships.

How would the Disney technicians make millions of their pilgrims feel all these things? How would they show that there were white people who suffered torment over the catastrophe?

And how can they possibly render, beyond the deafening noise and the nasty gore, the infinitely subtle moral entanglements of the terrible war that brought slavery to an end?

I was born and reared in Virginia, and I am the grandson of a slave owner. I continue to be astonished that in the waning years of the 20th century, I should possess a flesh-and-blood link with the remote past — that from boyhood I have a luminous memory of an old lady, my grandmother, who actually owned black slaves.

For this very reason, she has haunted my life, become embedded in the fabric of my work as a writer and helped make slavery an unending part of my consciousness.

Her story, some of which I recall being told in her own quavering and stubborn voice, would possess no appeal for those planning the wicked frisson of a Simon Legree tableau, but it has its own harrowing truth.

The drama began in 1862, the year the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, when Union troops occupied much of eastern Virginia and part of northeastern North Carolina. That spring, my grandmother, Marianna Clark, was a 12-year-old living on a

remote plantation where her father owned 35 slaves. Two of the slaves were girls, roughly her age, who had been given to her by deed.

She had grown up with them and played with them. They had become so lovingly close that, not surprisingly, the children regarded one another as sisters.

Her clearest memory was of having knitted woolen stockings for the girls during that bitter winter.

One morning, a large body of Union cavalrymen, detached from a regiment of General Ambrose Burnside, swept down on the plantation, stripped it bare of everything valuable and worthless, edible and movable, burned down the outbuildings and, after a day's long plunder, disappeared. Most of the slaves departed with the troops, and the little girls also vanished.

My grandmother never saw them again. She and the family verged close to starvation for several months, forced "to chew roots and eat rats."

She grieved for the girls but her grief may have been absorbed into her own suffering for she became a near-skeleton, and the deprivation, I suspect, arrested her growth, making her diminutive and weak-bodied — though she was amazingly resilient — to the end of her long life.

My grandmother's terror and trauma were genuine, but they have to be reckoned as no great matter in the end, for she survived the privation of Reconstruction, reared six children in reasonable comfort and died at 87, at peace except for her feeling about Yankees, for whom she had a fund of inexhaustible rage and contempt.

What has haunted me is those slave girls, her "little sisters" who vanished on that spring day and caused her to mourn whenever she spoke of them.

One can be certain that they had no easy time of it. Swallowed up into the legion of disfranchised ex-slaves, they had little to look forward to in the oncoming years of poverty, the Ku Klux Klan, a storm of hatred, joblessness, illiteracy, lynchings and the suffocating night of Jim Crow.

They were truly, in the lament of the spiritual, among the "many thousands gone."

This renewed bondage is the collective anguish from which white Americans have always averted their eyes. It underlines the falseness of any Disneyesque rendition of slavery.

The falseness is in the assumption that by viewing the artifacts of cruelty and oppression, or whatever the imaginers cook up — the cabins, the chains, the auction block — one will have succumbed in a "disturbing and agonizing" manner to the catharsis of a completed tragedy.

But the drama has never ended. At Disney's Virginia park, the slave experience would permit visitors a shudder of horror before they turned away, smug and self-exculpated, from a world that may be dead but has not really been laid to rest.

The writer, whose most recent book is "A Tidewater Morning: Three Tales From Youth," is author of "Sophie's Choice." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Germany, but also Europe

The usually perceptive William Pfaff erred in "America's Turn Toward Germany" — and Away From Europe" (Opinion, July 30). President Bill Clinton's support for a more intense bilateral partnership with Germany is not at the expense of the European Union. It is in fundamental support of that relationship.

As Mr. Pfaff notes, the Clinton administration has given more unqualified backing than its predecessors did to the EU. It is shortsighted to conclude that "the adventure of European integration... has come to a halt."

Mr. Pfaff believes that Europe has shown itself incapable of becoming the true union of states which "the 12 at Maastricht aimed to become." The EU is hardly stagnant. Together, its member states have put more aid than the United States has into Russia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East; the EU is poised to add four members.

Maastricht provisions for a common foreign and security policy are in force less than a year, too short a time to permit sweeping judgments.

As issues arise, the United States will mobilize support for its positions in multiple channels, including bilateral ones. There is no more important European nation today than democratic Germany. Neither Germany nor other EU states believe, however, that the newly unified country's destiny should be other than to pursue the course to which it has dedicated itself since World War II: to build, within the context of an integrated Europe — not outside or indepen-

dent of it — a strong European political and economic policy capable of being America's true partner.

Mr. Pfaff might have noted that on July 12, after President Clinton's meeting with the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl (Germany currently holds the EU's rotating presidency), Mr. Clinton told the press in Berlin: "Throughout my entire administration I have advocated the cause of the European Union. I believe our best partner, as we look toward the 21st century for prosperity and for peace, is a Europe united in democracy, in free markets, in common security. We have supported that, and we will continue to support it."

STUART E. EISENSTAT,
U.S. Representative
to the European Union.
Brussels.

It's Not Over for Romania

Regarding "A Welcome Message From America on Baltic Independence" (Opinion, July 5):

Prime Minister Carl Bildt of Sweden writes that the departure of the last Russian troops from Germany, Latvia and Estonia on Aug. 31 will mark the final end of World War II in Europe.

Under the terms of the Nazi-Soviet Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact implemented in 1940, not only the Baltic states were annexed by Moscow but also the Romanian regions of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina. These territories had been fought over by rival empires for centuries until the

death throes of an old order with implications on the scale of the 1600, 1868 or 1945 political revolutions.

The election of Tomichi Murayama is an expediency under new electoral rules, and the fact that Mr. Murayama is a Socialist is indicative only of the instability of political coalitions here.

If there is any U.S.-Japan related factor to be discerned from Mr. Murayama's election, it is the possibility that a Socialist was chosen because Japanese politicians realized that the United States would not push such an obviously unstable government for a trade deal, but would wait until after new elections produced a government that was not based on such an unworkable coalition. This indicates deference, not indifference, toward the U.S.-Japan relationship.

MARK VANHOENACKER,
Tokyo.

Japan's Socialist Leader

Jim Hoagland's article "The American President Has Devalued Clout" (Opinion, July 14) makes some important points about the diminished international stature of the U.S. presidency in the 1990s. But I am puzzled by his contention that the election of a Socialist prime minister in Japan "drives home" the point that "cooperating with America in the time of Bill Clinton does not generate enough prestige, it seems, to justify accepting restraints or risks."

What we are witnessing in Japan's political situation today are the

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Sylvain Camberling, artistic director of the Frankfurt Opera, has become embroiled in a bitter internal dispute with the company.

Opera Under Siege

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — From the evidence earlier this summer, it would have been difficult to tell that the Frankfurt Opera, one of the biggest and proudest companies in Germany, was near collapse, riven by a bitter internal feud and crippled by a 25 percent cut in public subsidies over the next four years.

Or, indeed, that the entire publicly supported theater system in Germany, which had provided for spoken, musical and dance theater with unequalled lavishness, was in a profound crisis, with politicians slashing budgets and theater administrators wringing their hands in self-doubt.

At the opening of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," the final new production of Sylvain Camberling's first season as artistic director of the Frankfurt Opera, the triumph was complete. And it was reaffirmed by glowing reviews over the next few days in the German press.

Nearly every famous director and conductor has tackled the impressionistic "Pelléas" tale of innocent, evanescent love and brute jealousy in the last few seasons, it seems. But the combined efforts of Camberling, 46, a Frenchman, and the Swiss director Christoph Marthaler, 43, who was undertaking his first opera, was at least the equal of any recent collaboration.

Camberling drew wonderfully refined yet impassioned playing from the orchestra and cites his relationship with the players as the most satisfying aspect of his brief tenure. "Without them, I would have left already in the middle of the season," he said.

Marthaler, who is also a playwright, has created strange, doll, knobby pieces, vaguely reminiscent of those of Pina Bausch, with fullerenes and cabaret-style songs.

In "Pelléas," moments of dark wit remained. Cadaverous servants traipsed through the dungeonlike living room that served as the single set, picking up dead birds by their drooping wings. Arkel's palace was not a Victorian salon (Peter Brook), a dark fortress (Peter Stein), a

1920s constructivist tableau vivant (Ruth Berghaus) or a Malibu beach house (Peter Sellars); instead, it was as if Edward Gorey had met the Addams Family.

The "Pelléas" capped a superb debut season for Camberling, fresh from his years as music director of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels under Gérard Mortier. If artistic distinction were all it took to succeed, Camberling would have no problems. But opera is almost always a deficit operation, and the Frankfurt Opera is in big trouble.

Frankfurt has become the most extreme case of a performing institution in a major German city under siege. Although Germany's financial capital, Frankfurt is also its most highly taxed and heavily indebted city, and it has been hit especially hard by recession and reunification.

The ax fell last year, when city officials decreed that the municipal theaters, which include the opera, would have to reduce their overall budgets by 25 percent in four annual stages. The opera subsidy is headed from \$43 million in 1992 to \$32 million in 1997.

HERE is where the internal squabbling began. When Camberling was installed (with no hint of an impending crisis, he insists), the structure of the company was shuffled. As artistic director, he was put on a par with the administrative director for opera and ballet, Martin Steinhoff, also newly appointed. With no one clearly in charge, tensions between the two have often spilled into the open.

Basically, Camberling wants to fight the cuts, threatening to resign if his artistic plans are not realized. Steinhoff wants to work within the system and force Camberling to make draconian decisions that would conform to the reduced budget decreed by the city parliament. To cut performance costs, he envisions reducing their number. The 120 or more opera performances a season might be pared to 50.

Steinhoff has blocked all contracts until Camberling agrees to stark austerity, which he refuses to do.

The backdrop of this local emergency is a general theater crisis. The reunited Germany is still a small country compared with the United States, its 80 million citizens squeezed into a space slightly smaller than Montana. Nonetheless, German theater has been the envy of the world, with 246 full-season repertory companies. In the 1991-92 season, they gave about 57,000 performances, seen by 22 million people. Of these performances, 15,000 were of opera.

Almost every German city of any size has a full-fledged repertory opera house, often with a dance company attached and a separate spoken theater offering 10 months of repertory performances.

Generous subsidies have been available on every level, especially the regional. Totaling about \$2 billion, these subsidies have ensured that any German can see a full range of operatic, theatrical and choreographic repertory performed by a local or nearby resident ensemble at affordable prices.

In the 1990s, two forces converged to jeopardize this: the recession and German reunification. The recession depressed attendance, tax revenues and private sponsorship, which has played a small but increasingly significant role. It also augmented welfare costs, as Germany struggled to maintain unemployment, health and pension benefits. Reunification cost the former West Germany an enormous additional sum, as it strove to revitalize the moribund Eastern economy.

Still, despite nervous predictions of apocalypse, relatively little has happened so far to the German theater system. Most cities and states have trimmed their cultural budgets a bit, or used the recession and reunification to blint rising wage demands.

The abrupt closing last summer of the Schiller Theater, the largest dramatic theater in the western part of Berlin, shocked many and led to fears that politicians would close theaters all over the country.

Some of the smaller theaters in the former East Germany, which was more heavily endowed with cultural institutions than the West, have been combined or eliminated.

Seeing the Cévennes on \$72 a Day

By Susan Spano
New York Times Service

NIMES — In the fall of 1878, Robert Louis Stevenson and a donkey he called Modestine set out on a 135-mile (220-kilometer) trek across the Cévennes Mountains, a region of soaring peaks, wild upland plateaus, long ridges covered with Spanish chestnut trees and deep green valleys at the southern end of the Massif Central in France. Along the way he "slept rough" in a bedroll under the stars and took notes for a book called "Travels With a Donkey in the Cévennes."

Ever since I read that splendid little volume, I have wanted to hike in the Cévennes. I knew that Stevenson's 12-day adventure cost him 85 francs. How much more expensive might a trip there be a hundred years later, I wondered. After all, the Cévennes remains one of the poorest regions in France. The native Cévennois are rugged, insular people, many of whose Protestant forebears fought the army of the Catholic French crown in the 16th-century War of the Camisards. Today, as then, there are few towns of any size in the Cévennes.

In July and August the solace is broken by tourists, who come to the mountains to hike, drive, bicycle and kayak in the Parc National des Cévennes. Established in 1970 (and declared a Unesco World Biosphere Reserve a year later), it encompasses 226,000 acres (107,000 hectares) of the Cévennes' most impressive scenery, including 5,500-foot (1,520-meter) Mont Lozère, 5,000-foot Mont Aigoual and 3,000-foot Causse Méjean, a lonely limestone plateau bordered on the north by the great gorge of the Tarn River. Myriad trails wander through the park, and it is also traversed by 12 Grands Randonnées, France's enviable 25,000-mile network of long-distance footpaths.

In early May, after spending a week sightseeing in Paris, I boarded a TGV in the Gare de Lyon, which took me to Nîmes in about four and a half hours for \$144 round trip, second class. In Nîmes I rented a Peugeot with four on the floor for \$40 a day with unlimited mileage, tax and insurance. Then I headed northwest via the N106, D982 and D6 into the craggy, arid mountains.

Three hours after leaving Nîmes I descended into Florac in the valley of the Tarnon River, where the national park makes its headquarters in a 17th-century chateau. Florac, population 2,100, is by far the busiest town in the region, with



seven hotels, many cafes and restaurants, a tourist information office and at least two sporting-goods stores. I drove on, in search of a place to stay that was a little more out-of-the-way. When I saw a small sign for the Auberge Le Boufadou about a mile north of town, I turned off the highway toward the hamlet of Bedoues.

At first Le Boufadou didn't thrill me, for it lay across the road from an unsightly campground and had been recently built in pseudo-alpine chalet style, with three guest rooms on one floor adjoining a restaurant. But the mistress of the inn seemed genuinely pleased to make my acquaintance, and the room she showed me was immaculate. And when she told me the price — \$27 — my jaw nearly dropped. Dinner in the restaurant, cooked by her and served by her bashful teenage daughter, cost another \$17.

The next four nights in other Cévennes hotels, logis and chambres d'hôtes (the French version of a B & B's) stand out in my mind as one of my best experiences of rural France — not to mention my cheapest. I stayed in three more places in the course of a five-day sojourn in the Cévennes, never spending more than \$36 a night.

My favorite place to stay, where I spent two nights, was the Grand Hôtel du Parc, which lies along the main street in Florac and has a lovely garden and swimming pool. I avoided the more expensive new wing, and chose a \$25 room on the fourth floor of the old (where there was no elevator) — earning a tilted nose from the proprietor.

The best restaurant I tried was La Lozère in Cocures, east of Bedoues, with a stylish dining room full of lilacs, guttering candles and taped jazz, where on subse-

quent nights I tried \$17 and \$28 fixed-price menus.

My daily expenses averaged \$72, and I could easily have made the trip even more cheaply. Had I taken along a sleeping bag, I could have plotted a long course through the mountains, walking all day and sleeping at one of the hundred or more gîtes d'étapes along the trails in the national park. A little like youth hostels, a bed for the night costs about \$5 to \$10 and a home-cooked dinner about \$10.

I fell into a routine of rising early, breakfasting in my hotel and then heading into Florac for another café au lait at the Brasserie du Globe on the esplanade.

One cool sunny morning, when the fruit trees had suddenly burst into bloom, I set off on the GR 43-86, which cuts along the northeast edge of Florac, and walked north for five miles into the foothills of the Cévennes, seeking several prehistoric menhirs, or stone monuments, marked on my map. I never found them, but my picnic lunch in a field of bright yellow broom overlooking an ancient-looking farm complex called the Manoir Issenge was one I won't soon forget.

Another day I drove along D907 at the base of the Tarn gorge, took a two-hour boat trip (with three other passengers and a guide) from the village of La Malène through the river's narrows for \$16, and then hiked up the steep side of the Causse Méjean, a four-mile journey that took me to the Roc des Houroux, where the most dramatic stretch of the Tarn gorge spread out before me. The fair weather held, so on my third day in the mountains I walked along the GR 72 northeast of the village of Barre-des-Cévennes — a wild, desolate 13-mile circuit with amazing views of the Mount Lozère range. On the fourth day I rested, touring the region around Mount Aigoual behind the wheel of my Peugeot.

HEAR THIS

■ Elvis freaks arriving in Memphis for Elvis Week '94 fear that Michael Jackson's marriage to Lisa Marie Presley might turn Graceland into Neverland. Never fear, Jack Soden, head of Elvis Presley Enterprises Inc., doesn't expect Jackson to change the estate or add a menagerie of exotic animals. "I am sorry for Jackson," said his Cathy Cobbs. "I think he is in a total state of confusion."

A Taste of Ainu Culture in Tokyo

By David Tracey

TOKYO — Since it is the kind of place you want to root for, you enter Rera Chise, Tokyo's only Ainu restaurant, hoping the food will at least be all right. The Ainu are the indigenous people of northern Japan. A long Japanese government campaign of assimilation has left the 25,000 who remain with just the seeds of their traditional culture. The people at Rera Chise are hoping to make them grow.

Good news then: The food is delicious. The service is friendly, with none of the hyper-politeness of some Japanese restaurants that makes it hard to relax. The atmosphere is convivial, with a clientele that is young, spirited and crammed close enough together to make the meal seem a shared experience. There is always the possibility of impromptu singing and dancing. Best of all, when you're finished and the bill arrives, it's economically harmless. Rera Chise turns out to be the kind of place you'd come back to even if it didn't feel politically good.

"We wanted to start our own restaurant for years," explained the manager, Tatsue Sato, an Ainu activist who left her native Hokkaido decades ago. Many of the approximately 2,500 Ainu now living in the capital region came to escape discrimination, which is easier to do in the anonymity of the big city. "Whenever we needed a meeting for something like a cultural event we could arrange to secure a local hall, but it's not the same as having your own space. The trouble was the start-up fees for something like this in Tokyo are so high. But thanks to donations that came in from all over the country, we could finally open up the restaurant in May."

Customers on a recent weeknight included students from the nearby Waseda University who evidently liked the beer prices, a few Japanese supporters of the activists and others who had heard about the new restaurant and came for their first taste of Ainu culture. The menu includes Japanese-style dishes such as rice with peas found on the northern island of Hokkaido, but the emphasis is on foods reflecting a traditional Ainu lifestyle that all but disappeared years ago.

"Traditionally we ate what we could catch," explained Sato. Salmon and herring are popular fish choices from the menu. Deer and other game may be available in season. Wild vegetables called *kitobiro* in the Ainu language dress up beef or egg dishes, or taste good by themselves. Also worth trying are the *chiparo imo*, a filling mix of mashed potato and salmon roe and the *tsukubiki* shellfish. You order a variety of small dishes to share with everyone in your party, drinking all the while, and repeat until the group is full and happy.

EXCEPT for a seriously salted gift of salmon, the dishes are made with a light touch that enhances the flavor of the food. "We try to keep it as natural as possible," said Sato. "We don't like to use any preservatives or artificial flavoring. It tastes better that way, and it's also healthier if you don't put in monosodium glutamate for flavoring."

The restaurant proved to be a hit in its first month, but Sato seems unconcerned about numbers or business results. She sees Rera Chise as part of a long-term campaign to support a culture the Japanese government has been officially neglecting for years.

In 1986 Yasuhiro Nakasone, then the prime minister, insulted the Ainu along with much of the planet when he contended that Japan was a more intelligent society than the United States because it was monoethnic. Later he managed to squeeze more of his foot in his mouth with an explanation that suggested that the Ainu had been completely assimilated and that with his thick eyebrows and heavy beard he probably had some Ainu blood himself.

"The government hasn't changed a bit since Nakasone said that," Sato said, "but more Japanese people are starting to understand us. Some young people these days are very interested in our culture."

Still the Ainu face discrimination. Many of those in the capital region have yet to drop Rera Chise, in some cases because they don't want to reveal their heritage. The popularity of Rera Chise may help in part to change that. The restaurant also sells Ainu-related books and goods. In the future Sato hopes to promote weekly performances of Ainu songs, a key to preserving their rich oral tradition, as well as dances.

"But culture is about more than just singing and dancing," she says. "Food is a big part of it too. When you come here to eat you can see that the Ainu people are alive. The Ainu will never die."

Rera Chise is a 30-meter (100-foot) walk from the Waseda Dori police box near the main entrance to Waseda University. Walk away from the university and it's on your right. The hours are 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 5 to 11 P.M., Monday through Saturday. For inquiries (in Japanese): (03) 3202-7642.

David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Kamakura, Japan.

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It Could Happen to You

Directed by Andrew Bergman
Man. U.S.

There is a miracle at the center of "It Could Happen to You," the blandly named romantic comedy that had the punchier working title "Cop Gives Waitress \$2 Million Tip." The original title plays itself out early in the film when the cop, Charlie (Nicolas Cage), runs out of cash to tip the coffee-shop waitress, Yvonne (Bridget Fonda). He offers to share a lottery ticket instead, and the next day wins \$4 million. But that quick of fate is nothing beside another odds-defying event: two good-hearted people find each other in New York City. Now that's a miracle, at least in the scheme of this movie, a sometimes awkward mix of savviness and schmaltz. The other miracle is that the two stars of "It Could Happen to You" keep it sailing over a script that is often predictable and flat. Cage and



Harrison Ford in "Clear and Present Danger."

Fonda manage to do that with winning simplicity. The film is loaded with episodes that seem too flabby to have come from Andrew Bergman, the writer and director of extremely funny, edgy comedies. Although "It Could Happen to You" lacks Bergman's usual flash of originality, it is not nearly as soupy as last year's romantic hit "Sleepless in Seattle," and it isn't saddled

with the tortured plot of "I Love Trouble."
(Caryn James, NYT)

Clear and Present Danger
Directed by Phillip Noyce
U.S.

Taming the eyeball-glazing prose of Tom Clancy's "Clear and Present Danger" with the same brisk efficiency they brought to "Patriot Games," the makers of this

espionage thriller have made their work look easy. And clearly, it was anything but. No amount of exercise under the hot sun will beat the workout involved in following this story, with its dozens of locations, interchangeable character names and high-tech military jargon. Yet, "Clear and Present Danger" (photographed crisply by Donald M. McAlpine and scored by James Horner) looks so lean and moves so vigorously that it actually seems streamlined most of the time. As directed by Phillip Noyce, who also did "Patriot Games," this becomes another fast, gripping spy story with some good tricks up its sleeve. Harrison Ford, making only his second screen appearance as Clancy's heroic CIA agent, Jack Ryan, has already become Old Faithful in this role. Ford brings considerable subtlety to the job of humanizing Jack Ryan. His wary intelligence does wonders for a potentially one-dimensional character.
(Janet Maslin, NYT)

Air Passes Cut Costs in Europe

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

GETTING to Europe from Asia or North America has never been easier or cheaper. Thanks to competition on most intercontinental routes, there is an abundance of choice with fares to match. It's traveling around Europe that can break the budget.

You can fly from New York to London and back for \$350. The cheapest round-trip from London to Nice costs \$345. Liberalization of air transport has so far had little effect on outrageous air fares in Europe, except on major routes from London to cities like Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels and Frankfurt, where innovative inde-



pendent carriers like British Midland and Air UK attack the duopoly of British Airways and the subsidized state airlines.

The answer, for people traveling to Europe, if not always for Europeans themselves, is the air pass, an idea that European and Asian airlines have started to import from North America. Air passes are one of the travel industry's best-kept secrets, and one of its biggest bargains.

British Airways' Europe Air Pass allows travel to more than 50 cities on BA and its partner airlines — Deutsche BA (within Germany and many cities throughout Europe), TAT (within France plus international flights from Paris), Gibraltar Airways (London to Gibraltar and Tangier, and from Gibraltar to Tangier, Casablanca and Marrakech). Anyone living outside Europe, Israel, Cyprus, Turkey, Russia and other former Soviet Union countries and North Africa can buy the pass in conjunction with a round-trip ticket to Europe.

The Frequent Traveler

This can be any airline, providing you start or finish in London, Birmingham, Manchester or Glasgow. You could, for example, fly American to London and fly home from Frankfurt or Paris. You are allowed stopovers.

You can buy a minimum of three and a maximum of 12 sectors, which must be reserved seven days before leaving. (You're not allowed to rebook, but flights can be changed for £25, or \$37.50, a time.) Sector fares are priced according to where you fly within or between four zones — from £50 to £100 per coupon.

Thus the following example using the air pass: London-Copenhagen (£50), Munich (£65), Berlin (£65), Moscow (£100), St. Petersburg-London (£100) would cost £380. Normal one-way economy fares would cost £1,068.

KLM/Northwest Airlines' Passport to Europe is only available to U.S. residents buying a round-trip, trans-Atlantic ticket on either airline. But it allows you a lot of flexibility and extensive travel within Europe (in economy class) on KLM, Air UK, Transavia, Tyslot, Maastricht Air and Euroflights, a German carrier. You must buy a minimum of three coupons for \$135.

Thereafter you can buy as many coupons as you want for \$105 to \$135 each even after you arrive in Europe.

SAS markets a Visit Scandinavia Pass for domestic travel in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, plus international flights to all three countries and Finland. It is available to residents of any country other than Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, and must be bought in conjunction with a round-trip economy flight with SAS to the region.

The pass is valid for the duration of the international ticket, normally one to three months. You can buy one coupon for \$80 and two for \$160. Additional coupons up to four cost \$70 each, then \$60 each up to a maximum of six coupons for a total of \$420. You must book the first sector when you buy the pass, but you can leave the rest of the flights open.

SAS also markets a Baltic Pass that works in a similar way for flights between Stockholm and Copenhagen and Riga, Latvia; Vilnius, Lithuania; Tallinn, Estonia; and Kaliningrad and St. Petersburg, Russia. You can buy up to four coupons for \$360.

British Midland's Diamond EuroPass offers five round-trips in business class from Britain to seven major European cities, saving up to 65 percent on normal fares. EuroPass holders are automatically enrolled in the Diamond Club frequent-flyer program without having to make the usual four qualifying flights.

There are two types of EuroPass: For £799 you get five round-trips between Heathrow and Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris or Dublin; while £999 buys you five round-trips on any of British Midland's routes, (except services to Scandinavia), which include Heathrow to Nice or Palma; East Midlands to Paris, Amsterdam or Brussels; and Birmingham to Brussels.

Thus with a £799 pass you would save around £800 in business class and £560 in economy on five round-trips between London and Paris; the pass paying for itself after two and half trips. You would save about the same amount on a mix of trips to Amsterdam, Paris and Brussels.

The £999 pass can save you even more. Five round-trips from London to Nice would normally cost £2,360 in business class (£572 per round-trip) and £2,230 for the cheapest fully flexible economy tickets. You, therefore, break even after less than two round-trips, saving £1,860 in all. Five round-trips to Frankfurt will save around £820 in business class and £208 in full economy.

Both passes are fully flexible, allowing you to travel on any flight and to change bookings, and are valid for three months. The only drawback is that you don't earn frequent-flyer points.

Sabena's Skypass is a "season ticket" allowing unlimited travel during one month on all Sabena flights between Heathrow and Brussels and Antwerp, as well as London City Airport and Brussels. The Skypass costs £799 for business class and £599 for economy. With round-trip fares costing £304 in business class and £258 in economy, you save money with both passes if you make three round-trips. Sabena's business Skypass becomes better value than BM's EuroPass when you need to make more than five round-trips to Brussels in 30 days.

Air France offers an air pass for travel within Spain and its European network (including Cairo and Tel Aviv) to U.S. residents buying a round-trip trans-Atlantic ticket on Iberia. You can buy an unlimited number of coupons (minimum two) for \$125 each. This allows conspicuous savings on round-trips such as Madrid-Stockholm (normal economy round-trip is \$1,429), Madrid-Zurich (\$722), or Madrid-Venice (\$1,249).

Air France, plus Air Inter, its domestic subsidiary, Sabena and CSA, Czechoslovak Airlines jointly market a Euro Flyer pass to residents of North and Central America, South America, Africa (except North Africa), Australasia, Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. The pass allows travel whenever you wish in economy class on all of the European routes of the four airlines for \$120 per flight sector.

You can buy from three to nine coupons valid for stays of seven to 60 days. You are allowed to transit the same city any number of times, but you can only fly the same sector twice in the same direction. You must buy the pass with a round-trip, in any class, to France, Belgium or the Czech Republic with a participating carrier.

IT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS



Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
Air Canada	Britain to Canada	Introductory round-trip fare in the new "executive first" class of £1,999 (\$2,999) from London (Heathrow) to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver saves up to £750 on standard business-class fares to western Canada. Travel must start by Aug. 28.
Air France/ American Express	San Francisco to Paris	Pay with an American Express card for a round-trip in first or business-class and claim a free companion ticket. For travel between Aug. 31 and Sept. 15.
Air UK	London to Copenhagen	Full-fare passengers can claim a free night in a single room either at the Hotel Imperial or the Hotel King Arthur. Until Aug. 31.
Alitalia/ American Express	United States to Italy	Pay for a full-fare ticket with an Amex corporate card and choose from a free companion ticket in first class; 80 percent off a companion ticket in business class or economy; or a free upgrade. From Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami or New York to any Alitalia destination (via Rome). For travel starting before Dec. 31.
Ambassador Hotels	Taiwan	Discount of 50 percent off rack rate at the Ambassador Taipei includes continental breakfast. Same discount at the Ambassador Kaohsiung for a "deluxe" twin. Until Sept. 30.
British Airways	Bangkok to Australia	Executive Club members are upgraded to business class outbound from Bangkok on a round-trip to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane or Perth when they buy economy class out and business back. Until Sept. 30.
British Airways	New York to London	Fly Concorde out and business class back plus three nights at a choice of six luxury hotels in London, including the Ritz, the Dorchester and the Savoy, and limo transfers for \$4,726 to \$5,052 per person (double occupancy). For travel starting Oct. 31.
Cathay Pacific	Hong Kong to Europe	Upgrades are possible with half the normal kilometer credit: 50,000 kilometers instead of 100,000 kilometers from economy to business class, and 70,000 kilometers instead of 140,000 kilometers from business to first. Until Sept. 14.
Goldenland Plaza Hotel	Bangkok	"Superior" rooms for 1,200 baht (\$47) a night and "deluxe" rooms for 1,400 baht. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31.
Hilton/Conrad	Worldwide	Rates at 150 U.S. and international Conrad hotels are cut by an average 40 percent in the "Summer Break '94" program. Until Sept. 5.
Holiday Inn	Asia/Pacific	Summer rates at 17 hotels in nine countries include \$39 per room at Penang, Malaysia, and Chiang Mai, Thailand, \$64 in Bangkok, \$59 in Manila and \$99 in Singapore and Taipei. Until Aug. 31.
Inter-Continental	Worldwide	"Summer Spectacular" promotion offers up to 60 percent off at 68 hotels. Until Sept. 5.
Japan Airlines	Europe to Osaka	Frequent-flyer members can earn bonus miles from London or Paris to Osaka: 5,000 bonus miles one way (10,000 round-trip) for first-class, business and full-fare economy passengers. Discounted economy fares earn 2,500 miles one way. Sept. 4 to Oct. 31.
KLM	Ho Chi Minh City to Europe (via Amsterdam)	Special round-trip business-class fare of \$2,222 to any KLM destination in Europe.
Meridien/Concorde Hotels	Europe	Discounts of up to 50 percent off rack rates throughout July and August.
Sabena/Avis	Britain to Brussels	Full-fare business class passengers from Heathrow or Manchester. Two or more people traveling together can extend the rental for a second, third or fourth day, according to the size of the party. Car must be booked 24 hours in advance.
Sabena	United States to Europe/ Africa/Asia	"Brussels Connection Free Stay" program allows first-class and business-class passengers free overnight accommodation in Brussels, including airport transfer and meals, before continuing to another destination with Sabena. The program is available on both outbound and return trips.
Transavia	London to Amsterdam	Fly business class on the last evening flight from Gatwick to Amsterdam and claim a free night at the Amsterdam Ascot Hotel (subject to availability). Until March 1995.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: (1) 52-177, closed Mondays. To Oct. 30: "J. Tintoretto: Portraits." In addition to the museum's own collection, more than 40 paintings from European and American museums illustrate Tintoretto's innovations in the field of portrait painting.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: (2) 507-84-80, closed Mondays. To Aug. 28: "Robert Smithson: Le Paysage Entropique, Retrospective 1980-1993." One of the representatives of Land Art and Minimal Art, the artist created "earthworks," or monumental creations that transform the landscape. The exhibition traces Smithson's artistic development through maps, photographs, drawings, collages, sculptures and installations before his death at age 35 when the plane

BRITAIN

Edinburgh
Royal Scottish Academy, tel: (31) 555-8921, open daily. To Sept. 7: "The Romantic Style: German Art 1790-1880." Explores German Romanticism and its impact on German art over the past 200 years. Concentrates mainly on Romanticism, Symbolism, the Modern Movement and the postwar period and includes paintings and works on paper by Caspar David Friedrich, Joseph Beuys, Kandinsky and Klee.

Glasgow
The Burrell Collection, tel: (41) 649-7151, open daily. To Sept. 25: "New Perspectives: Aspects of the Italian Renaissance. Arms and books, designs and medals, drawings and paintings provide an insight into the artistic creation in Italy from 1400 to 1650.



Detail of a portrait by Wilhelm Leibl, in Cologne.

FRANCE

Marseille
Musée Cantini, tel: 91-54-77-75, closed Mondays. To Sept. 25: "L'Esprit: Naissance du Paysage Moderne 1870-1910." Between 1870 and 1910, the small harbor of l'Estaque near Marseille became the meeting point for some French painters who generated Fauvism and later, Cubism. The exhibition includes paintings, drawings and watercolors by Cezanne, Derain, Braque, Dufy and Gleizes.

GERMANY

Berlin
Berlinsche Galerie, tel: (2) 54-86-108. To Nov. 2: "Raoul Hausmann." 250 works by the Austrian-born artist

(1885-1971), a representative figure of Berlin Dadaism around 1918.

ITALY

Stress
Settimane Musicali di Stress, tel: (323) 31-095, Aug. 27 to Sept. 18: 18 concerts with guests soloists including Martha Argerich and Cristina Ortiz. Vladimir Ashkenazy will conduct the Berlin Chamber Symphonie Orchestra in a Brahms program.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Stedelijk Museum, tel: (20) 5732-911, open daily. To Sept. 18: "Federico Fellini: Costumes and Fashion." 60 costumes worn by actors and actresses in "La Dolce Vita," "Casanova," "Roma" and other films, together with 25 designs by contemporary designers such as Giorgio Armani, Gianfranco Ferré, Yves Saint-Laurent and Karl Lagerfeld.

SPAIN

San Sebastian
Gulbenkian Musical, tel: (943) 48-12-38. Aug. 10 to 31. The program offers orchestral and choral concerts, several performances of Bizet's "Carmen," and two evenings of flamenco.

GENERATIONS OF WINTER

By Vassily Akysyonov. Translated from the Russian by John Glad and Christopher Morris. 600 pages. \$25. Random House.

Reviewed by Richard Lourie

ERNEST Hemingway made a daft and enduring remark about not being afraid to climb into the ring with Mr. Flaubert or Mr. Turgenev but having profound reservations about trading blows with Mr. Tolstoy. The author of "Generations of Winter" has overcome any such inhibitions, openly challenging the champion.

A former émigré, Vassily Akysyonov now divides his time between Washington and Moscow. In "Generations of Winter," a strong and beautiful book, he has undertaken to write the great Soviet Russian novel, the 20th-century equivalent of "War and Peace."

Akysyonov invites this comparison by quoting Tolstoy, and polemically with him. There are several ways in which the two books are alike — both deal with the country heroically transcends its tendency to somnolence and self-slaughter; both are vast and epic yet intimate — we hear people's thoughts, see their feelings change like quicksilver, sense their presence, their flesh and clothes.

Akysyonov chronicles the fate of three generations of a Russian family, the Gradovs, from 1925 to 1945, only 20 years, but what Russia and the Gradovs go through is more history than most nations produce in a century, or need to.

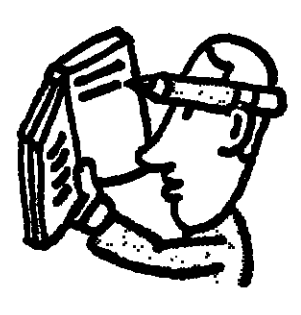
Lenin died in 1924 but his New Economic Policy of limited but free-wheeling capitalism was still in effect, giving life a semblance of peace, plenty, even luxury. That lasted until Stalin exiled Trotsky in 1929 and a decade of terror began, reaching its hideous apogee in 1937. And there was barely time to breathe before Hitler invaded.

The hero of the book is Nikita Gradov, a military man whose conscience is troubled by

WHAT THEY'RE READING

● Gonzalo Suárez, the Spanish film director, recently reread his own "El Asesino Triste." "I feel like a door-to-door salesman with the book under my arm. The book has stories about my personal world and imagination and among them is a tale inspired by 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'"

(Al Goodman, IHT)



he trusts his own powers and does not depend on devices — silly poetical asides where Lenin is reincarnated as a squirrel, the dated but useful insertion of press clippings, the dated and not very useful habit of addressing the reader directly.

In fact, what makes this book truly modern is the fusion of old-fashioned narrative with the convolutions of 20th-century reality; the irony flows naturally, for, in a Soviet epic, as in Soviet life, peace is worse and more dangerous than war.

Some flaws and minor quibbles aside, "Generations of Winter" is a major novel. Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" depicted the Revolution and the early years of communism, Solzhenitsyn's "First Circle" centered on the Gulag under Stalin, but Akysyonov, possibly invigorated by the distance suddenly provided by the demise of former Soviet Union, has succeeded in illuminating the entire Soviet experience by concentrating on two critical decades of history and three generations of a family's life.

Richard Lourie, translator of Andrei D. Sakharov's "Memoirs" and the author of "Hunting the Devil," a true crime account of a Russian serial killer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

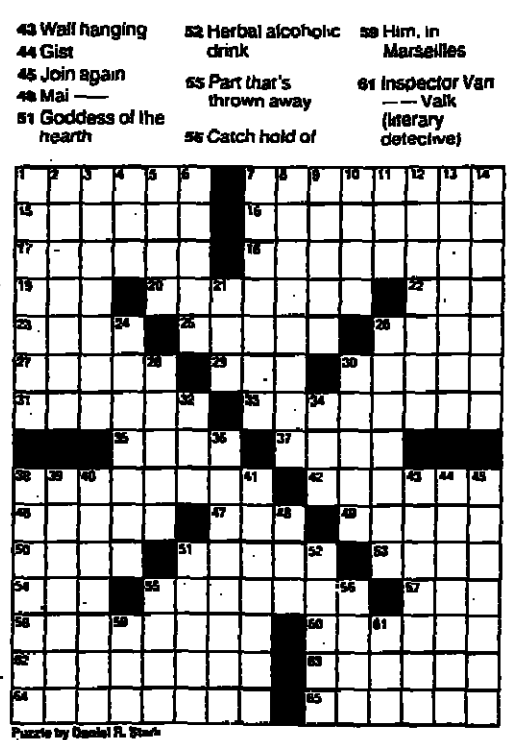
CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Roomy sleeve
7 In the cards
15 Synonym for Napoleon
16 Furniture polish ingredient
17 Spreads the news
18 With no exceptions
19 Poet's contraction
20 One who's squeezed in

DOWN
22 Mauna
23 Rough it
24 Seating areas
25 Say truly
27 Up a
28 Kitchen response
29 Fiery dance
31 Team originally called the Colt
32 Guard
33 Not clerical
37 Split

ACROSS
38 Founder of Detroit
42 Smith of sorts
43 Prince Vain's wife
47 Fanatic
48 Succinct
49 Scream and shout
51 Traveling aide
52 Business letter
53 Actor Vigoda
54 Quiescent
57 Poison
58 Nymph changed into a bear
59 Like Don Juan
60 Added up
61 Drill
62 Stonecutter
63 Less muscle-bound

DOWN
1 Daphne du Maurier novel
2 In (behind)
3 Bon vivant
4 Year in Claudius's reign
5 Romans' precursor
6 Countryish, in a way
7 Made a toast
8 Critic
9 A shaman uses them
10 Dull fellow
11 Jane Fonda's "lance"
12 Wednesday
13 Family tree
14 of Aquitaine
21 Computer capacity, for short
24 Plant growth medium
25 Clocks
26 Zoo critter
27 Part of R.S.V.P.
28 Small number
29 Kitchen container
30 Cat with tufted ears
31 Creek Indian land
40 Unfold
41 Charge



Solution to Puzzle of August 4

12 OKS SPA ENG
ARI SOO LUY LAU
MAT CORMAGE MUI
ANITABAKER EEE
ART LEBER
NATS ALE BBAV
ALOT ROY DOR
GAME KASEM TICK
GUA FLO ECHO
OCCUR DION BEAP
HARDALERE KAI
GNO BILLYSOREAN
JDI LEADIER VIA
RLS EON PAT NOV
LEE SNO SLA LES

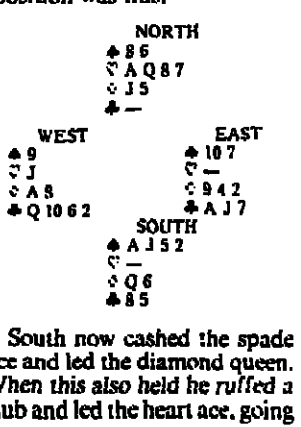
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal was played in the semifinals of New York's Reisinger Knockout Team Championship.

South landed in four spades, an excellent contract with just 22 high-card points in the combined hands. The opening lead was the club king, which held the trick, and West shifted to a heart, attacking South's communications. Dummy's heart ten won, and South finessed the spade queen, losing to the king. South won with the king and could have made his game by ruffing a club and leading a diamond to the king. Instead he led the diamond king, hoping to

establish an entry to the dummy. This was an error, although it need not have been fatal. West held up his ace and the position was this:



down to defeat when East was able to ruff.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1♣ Pass 2♣ Pass
3♣ Pass 4♣ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the club king.

Malaysia and Neighbors to Curb Sects

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR — Southeast Asian countries, wary of allowing religion and politics to mix, will take coordinated measures against Muslim movements that threaten the region's political stability or religious harmony, officials said Thursday.

Malaysia, where Islam is the official religion, is expected to issue a ban Friday on the teachings and activities of Al Arqam, a Muslim missionary movement that has used Malaysia as a base for expansion into other parts of Southeast Asia.

Analysts said that countries in the region, all of which have multireligious populations, were concerned that any form of Islamic extremism would cause divisions among Muslims and alarm non-Muslims, including the influential Chinese.

Malaysian officials have accused Al Arqam, which claims to have 100,000 followers in Malaysia and many more elsewhere in Asia, of planning to gain political power and turn the country into an Islamic state modeled after Iran.

The sect believes that a great Muslim reformer will soon appear, heralding an Islamic revival in East Asia.

Tarmizi Taher, the Islamic affairs minister of Indonesia, said his country, where

more than 85 percent of the population of 185 million are Muslims, was "seriously considering" banning Al Arqam.

He was attending a meeting of Southeast Asian ministers and officials in charge of religious affairs on the Malaysian island of Langkawi.

In comments in Jakarta, Mr. Tarmizi described Al Arqam as a "tendencious" political force that could "poison the spirit of Islamic bonds, especially among the younger generation in Indonesia."

Brunei banned the sect in 1991, and both Singapore and Thailand recently ordered Abuya Ashaari Muhammad, Al Arqam's leader, to leave their territory.

Mr. Ashaari has claimed that he is more popular in Malaysia than Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad and said that, although he has no political ambitions, he would accept national leadership if the Malaysian people demanded it and God willed it.

Mr. Ashaari, who is reported to be in Jordan, will be arrested if he returns to Malaysia, Mr. Mahathir said.

It is not clear how members of the group will react to any ban. But analysts said that any crackdown might be difficult to enforce and could arouse strong protests or even violence from Al Arqam followers.

Al Arqam was founded in 1968 by Mr. Ashaari, a former member of an Islamic opposition party in Malaysia.

Analysts said Malaysian authorities decided to take action against the sect when it became clear that it was gaining a significant following in the bureaucracy, the education system and the Malay Muslim party that has a dominant position in the multi-ethnic coalition that rules Malaysia.

The government was alarmed when 19 Malaysian members of Al Arqam were arrested in April at a Muslim fundamentalist demonstration in Cairo.

Al Arqam, which gives its followers access to a mystical belief and an exclusive way of life, "offers a refuge from the challenges of modernization, like cult movements in the West," a Malaysian university lecturer said Thursday.

Al Arqam has established about 50 Islamic villages in Malaysia where members form a tightly knit community with their own schools, shops, health clinics, playgrounds and code of behavior.

Abdullah Fahim, research director in the Islamic affairs division of the prime minister's department, said Al Arqam would no longer be able to operate schools or run businesses under its name after the ban takes effect Friday.

With Talks Scheduled, Nigerians Halt Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAGOS — Nigeria's biggest labor federation suspended a general strike Thursday, a day after at least three people were killed during clashes with the police in the worst violence since pro-democracy work stoppages began last month.

The 3.5-million-member Nigerian Labor Congress called off its two-day-old action, which it had taken to pressure the government to release the detained presidential claimant, Chief Moshood K. O. Abiola.

It said it would pursue its demands in talks with the government and resume the strike Saturday if progress on resolving the issue had not been made by then.

The president of the labor federation, Paschal Bafayo, said it was responding to a request from the government for negotiations under a "free and fair atmosphere."

Leaders of the federation then departed for the capital, Abuja, where they were scheduled to meet with military leaders late in the day.

But the country's two major oil workers' unions, which began a crippling strike on July 4 to press demands for democracy, said they would not call off their walkout until the military relinquish power.

"No other action will be sufficient," the two unions said in a joint statement Wednesday. (Reuters, AP)

Pressure Rises on Military
Cindy Shiner reported earlier for The Washington Post from Abuja, Nigeria:

With the crippling month-long strike by oil workers, growing popular unrest and discussion of economic sanctions by the West, Nigeria's military rulers are facing the strongest challenge to their authority since seizing power nine months ago.

The inability of the government of General Sani Abacha to come to grips with its unpopularity is leading Africa's most populous nation toward what could prove to be its worst political crisis since the Biafran civil war of the late 1960s.

General Abacha is the latest in a string of military leaders who have held power intermittently for 24 of the 34 years since Nigeria, a nation of 90 million people, gained independence.

He and his predecessor, General Ibrahim Babangida, have made numerous promises to relinquish power to elected civilian leaders, but repeated disappointments have made Nigerian democracy advocates increasingly impatient.

"If you just sit around letting these jokers run the place, you're going to be back to the Stone Age soon," said Oluola Mobolurin, acting chairman of Concerned Professionals, one of several groups in recent months to press the military regime to step down.

Since independence, power has been concentrated in the hands of a northern elite, and southerners are demanding their share, raising fears of regional conflict that could rival the short-lived secession of the eastern region of Biafra.

At least 1 million people died from the time that the eastern two ethnic groups seceded in 1967 and created the state of Biafra to the time the rebellion was crushed in 1970.

The south is home to Chief Abiola and most of his supporters. He is widely believed, based on incomplete results, to have won a presidential election organized by the military in June 1993 and almost immediately annulled.

Chief Abiola, after sending conflicting signals about whether he would rally Nigeria's pro-democracy forces and demand that the election be honored, proclaimed himself president on the one-year anniversary of the vote.

The authorities arrested him and charged him with treason. His trial opened last week in Abuja, in a civilian court specially created by the government. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Politics of Fundamentalism Bangladesh Dispute Goes Beyond Religion

By John Ward Anderson
Washington Post Service

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Shafiq Rehan, editor of the largest weekly magazine in Bangladesh, was flabbergasted when he picked up a fundamentalist newspaper a few weeks ago and saw an article claiming that he was a fugitive from justice, charged with insulting Islam. It was news to him.

"I said to my wife, 'This gives the fundamentalist workers the green signal to attack me,'" Mr. Rehan said in a recent interview, noting that the police had never served a warrant on him, so he had no way of knowing that he was wanted. That night, three firebombs were thrown at the front gate of his house.

"These are intimidation tactics to scare me so I will refrain from writing against the fundamentalists," said Mr. Rehan, whose magazine, Jai Jai Din (As Days Go By), also publishes columns by Taslima Nasrin, the feminist author who emerged Wednesday from two months in hiding to appear in court on charges of insulting Islam.

Mr. Rehan and Dr. Nasrin are caught in the increasingly violent surge in religious fundamentalism affecting Bangladesh, which tradition-

ally has embraced a more moderate form of Islam. Extremists, concerned about deteriorating Islamic values and the rising independence of women, have launched a propaganda war against journalists and private aid groups, accusing them of corrupting Islam and trying to spread Christianity.

But the dispute is about the clash of commercial and political interests as well, according to observers here. Political analysts charge that the government of Prime Minister Khaleda Zia, weakened by a five-month-long opposition boycott of Parliament, has tolerated, if not abetted, the rise in fundamentalism to curry favor with extremists and to divert attention from pressing domestic problems.

The government denies pandering to religious extremists.

"We don't encourage extremists, radicals or fundamentalists, because we know they are a potential source of anarchy," said Information Minister Nazmul Huda.

Although not discounting the ideological aspects, observers here said the campaign against aid organizations is being orchestrated by religious leaders, who are also angry that they have lost students — and, thus, money —

to schools run by the groups. Furthermore, according to journalists, the rise in religious extremism is being fueled in part by an old-fashioned newspaper war started by Inqilab, the fundamentalist paper, to increase its circulation, which has plunged with the rising popularity of more moderate papers.

The fallout from these religious, economic and political clashes has raised tensions to the boiling point.

In recent weeks, tens of thousands of fundamentalists have taken to the streets demanding enactment of a blasphemy law, calling for the expulsion of Western-funded aid groups, known as nongovernmental organizations, and demanding that Dr. Nasrin be executed. Half a dozen people have been killed in clashes with the police.

Death Calls Renewed

Nearly 2,000 radical Muslims renewed calls Thursday for the death of Dr. Nasrin, in their first demonstration since Bangladesh's High Court granted her bail on Wednesday. Reuters reported from Dhaka.

"Our demand remains unchanged that Nasrin must be hanged and we shall not rest until it is done," said Abdur Rashid, an activist.



A woman running past by a French-manned UN vehicle as a soldier prepares to return fire in Sarajevo on Thursday.

SERBS: Belgrade Breaks Off Ties

Continued from Page 1

is a good step, but actions speak louder than words. We want to see the Serbs stop resupplying their Bosnian Serb clients with arms and other supplies."

The five-nation Contact Group that authorized the Bosnian peace plan, comprising the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany, called for tighter sanctions on Yugoslavia unless the Bosnian Serbs reversed their rejection of it.

The plan envisages giving 49 percent of Bosnia to the Serbs and 51 percent to their Muslim-Croatian enemies, who have accepted the deal.

In a letter to Serbian leaders on Wednesday, the Bosnian Serb assembly said it had been "insulted and saddened"

by threats emanating from Mr. Milosevic's government.

Mr. Karadzic said his people must now prepare for more war and isolation.

The Contact Group has told the Bosnian Serbs it views a referendum as a delaying tactic, as has Serbia. A Bosnian Serb referendum in May 1993 on an earlier peace plan produced an overwhelming "no."

In northwest Bosnia, meanwhile, Muslim rebels apparently surrendered to Bosnian government troops in a besieged town in the Bihać enclave, a United Nations peacekeeping force spokesman said.

Major Rob Annink said the rebel brigade surrendered in the town of Pecigrad. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

Pope Plans a Visit to Croatia But Serbia Bars Trip There

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will make his first visit to lands of former Yugoslavia next month, stopping in Croatia and possibly in Sarajevo in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Vatican has announced.

The Pope had hoped to visit Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, but the Vatican was informed that the time was "not yet ripe" for such a visit. There was reported to be opposition in Orthodox Church circles to a visit by the Pope, who is seen by some as anti-Serbian.

An advance team was expected in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, this week to study whether the Pope's security could be guaranteed. The stop in Zagreb, capital of predominantly Roman Catholic Croatia, will take place Sept. 11, marking the 900th anniversary of the archdiocese.

The Pope has long expressed the hope of visiting Sarajevo to pray for peace and reconciliation between the Muslims and the Orthodox Christian Serbs. Authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina invited the Pope last year.

"In Belgrade, the tone has changed and is now without ambiguity concerning the Bosnian Serbs and in accordance with what we were expecting," she said.

Earlier Thursday, Russia reacted cautiously to the Bosnian Serbs' decision.

"We are waiting for a response which must be yes or no. The organization of a referendum or putting forward conditions is not a response," said Grigori Karasin, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The British Foreign Office said the Bosnian Serb vote to move to a referendum meant that "the Bosnian Serb leadership have again failed to do what the international community expects of them, which is to accept unequivocally the contact group's proposal."

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

BOSNIA: Despite Allies, U.S. Threatens Unilateral Lifting of Embargo

Continued from Page 1

grade's decision. The Organization of the Islamic Conference called for UN troops to be deployed along the Bosnian-Yugoslav border to monitor the flow of arms from Belgrade.

In calling for the UN Security Council to lift the arms em-

bargo against Bosnia's Muslims, the foreign ministers said in a communiqué that if the ban were not lifted, the Islamic states "may come to the conclusion that they can provide the means of self-defense" to the Bosnian government under the UN Charter.

A French Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said that Paris had "taken note" of the latest move by Belgrade, but she added that France would wait to see whether rump Yugoslavia — Serbia and Montenegro — implemented its decision.

On October 6th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

The Automotive Industry

Among the topics to be covered are:

- The auto industry's dream of a "global car".
- Efforts to develop a cost-effective electric car.
- The latest safety features available in current models.
- A strong comeback for the American car industry.
- Major players in the China market.

The newspaper will also be distributed at the "Mondial de l'Automobile" show, in Paris on the same day.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahder in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE TRIBUNE COMPANY

HANG: Is 409-Pound Man Too Heavy for the Gallows?

Continued from Page 1

ways been rather large and that even at his height of 6 feet, 1 inch (1.9 meters) and original weight of nearly 330 pounds, he would have faced a serious risk of decapitation.

The lawyer added, "They could put him on a diet, but he's never got to a normal weight before. He moves around, but he's not lifting weights or doing chin-ups. He could jog if he

wanted to, but that's not what he chooses to do."

Hanging is allowed in Montana and Delaware in addition to Washington. There had not been one in the United States since 1965 until 18 months ago, when Washington hanged the first of two triple killers.

The second, Charles Campbell, headed to Washington's gallows in May, signaling to

Mr. Rupe's lawyers that his time might come soon.

At 220 pounds, Mr. Campbell raised concerns about being hanged at his weight, but his appeal was denied.

Expert witnesses told the federal court that Mr. Campbell had nearly been decapitated and said that Mr. Rupe, who weighs almost twice as much, almost certainly would be

ZIMBABWE: A Success Story on Continent of Chaos

Continued from Page 1

inequality appears most vividly in the way black and white Zimbabweans now freely mix.

Young Zimbabweans cross the color line easily, forming interracial couples, mingling at the trendy Sandrock café on Union Street and dancing at nearby Sarah's nightclub. The only barrier here is money. Few blacks can afford the hefty admission and drink prices, so the weekend crowds are predominantly white.

"A lot of things have changed," said Emerson Zhou, chief economist with the Zimbabwe Farmers Union, which represents the country's black, small-scale landholders. "It's a different racial environment."

These social changes reach beyond the black-white divide

and encompass ethnic differences within the black population. After a bloody ethnic conflict in Matabeleland from 1981 until 1987, leaders of Zimbabwe's political factions came together and defused tribal tensions, avoiding the kind of descent into ethnic war that has devastated other African states.

Also, Zimbabwe has shown more success than other African countries in dismantling and demobilizing wartime guerrilla fighters. After a 15-year, low-level insurgency forced the white regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith to negotiate a turnover of power, some guerrillas were integrated into the army and others were paid off with compensation packages.

The biggest threat to Zimbabwe's continued success is economic: It is there that the legacy of racial inequality lingers. "There are a lot more blacks in business sectors occupying high positions," Mr. Zhou said. "But from an ownership point of view, blacks are still in a peripheral kind of role."

"Fourteen years after independence, you really cannot in any meaningful sense talk about a black bourgeoisie," said Elphas Mukonweshure, dean of social studies at the University of Zimbabwe, adding, "You can see indications on the horizon that there is an emerging black middle class that shows a lot of promise, but it needs to be nourished."

The economy has broader problems, as well. Inflation, fueled by government overspending, is running at about 30 percent annually, and interest rates are in the 40 percent range.

The agricultural country is only beginning to recover from a devastating drought in 1992.

Mr. Mugabe's late and reluctant embrace in the past three years of an International Monetary Fund program designed to cut budget deficits means Zimbabweans are just starting to feel the pain of higher prices and a loss of state subsidies.

Mr. Mugabe's socialist rhetoric also makes foreign investors timid, and Zimbabwe cannot find jobs for most of its highly educated population.

Mr. Mugabe rules with an authoritarian streak, intolerant of opposition and seemingly unable, or unwilling, to shake his belief that a single-party system is best for his country.

Still, many in Zimbabwe say the successes of Mr. Mugabe and his government outweigh their failures. "On balance, they've done a good job," Mr. Zhou of the Farmers Union said.

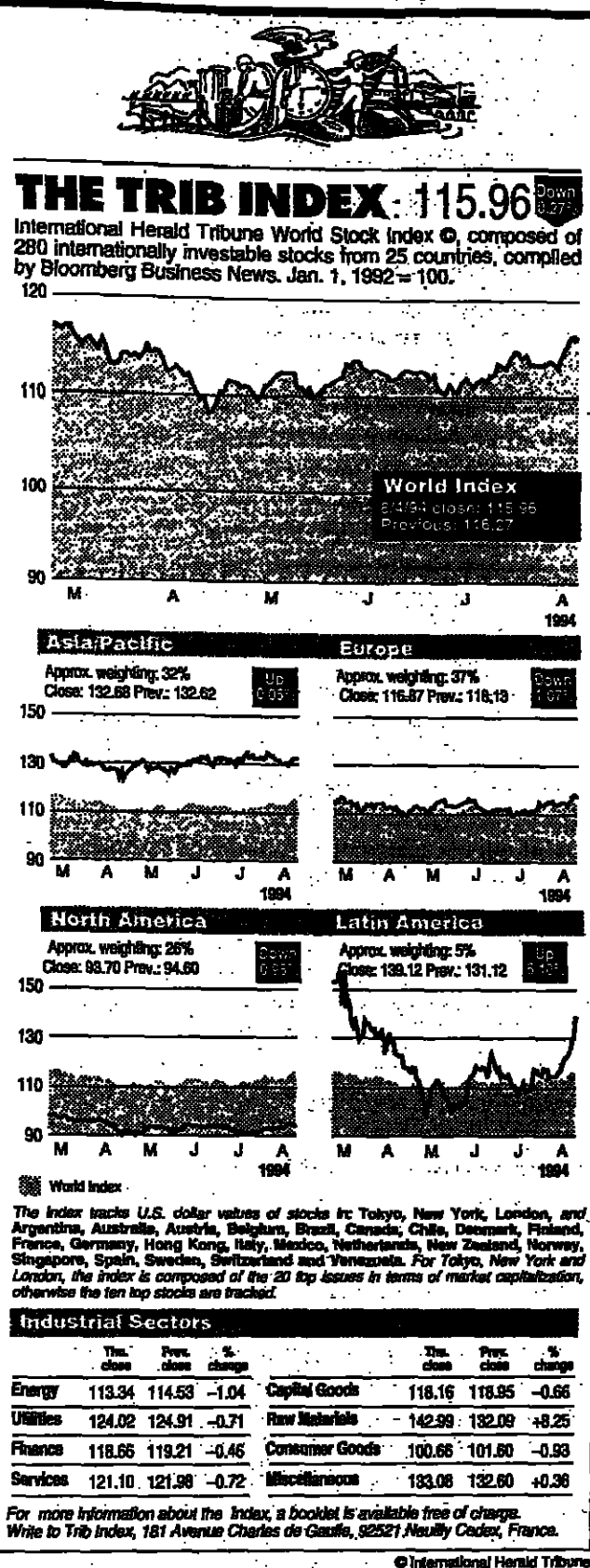
He added, "When one reads about what is happening on other places, we seem to have a near-perfect situation here."

Even members of the economically powerful white farming community — a group that criticizes the black government relentlessly — concede that their worst fears at independence were not realized.

"We all thought it was heading for Zaire," said Jerry Grant, deputy director of the Commercial Farmers Union of white landholders, referring to that country's fall into near-anarchy. "It could have easily gone that way. But our black people were very pragmatic. The black people were just as concerned as the white people about the future of the country. It could have gone wrong, but it went right, and I don't think it can go wrong now."

BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Friday, August 5, 1994



Fed's Quandary: Are Those Really Inflation Signs?

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Top Federal Reserve officials are in a quandary: Despite what other analysts see as signs of slowing growth, they sense early signs of rising inflation and strong business confidence that could lead to an overheated economy.

Because Fed officials want more information to form a better judgment, no interest rate increase appears likely before the Aug. 16 meeting of the interest-rate policy committee, and possibly not until the Sept. 27 meeting.

The timing will depend heavily on what Fed officials learn from the July employment data to be released Friday and the retail sales figures that come out next week.

Meanwhile, the number of Americans seeking state unemployment benefits declined for the second consecutive week last week, dropping to the lowest level since February, the government reported Thursday.

Five members of the central bank's interest-rate policy committee said in separate interviews this week that, unlike many Wall Street analysts, they did not see the huge increase in business inventories during the second quarter as a signal of economic weakness in the months ahead.

Will Fees Sink New Osaka Airport?

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune
OSAKA, Japan — First it was sinking in the sea. Now it is sinking in red ink. Kansai International Airport, which boasts an ultramodern terminal building shaped like the outspread wings of a giant bird and designed by Renzo Piano of Italy, will be among the world's most striking when it opens Sept. 4.

It also will be the world's most costly — so costly, in fact, that some airlines won't fly there, despite pent-up demand for international flights from western Japan.

The airport estimates that when it opens, the number of international flights will be less than half its target of 630 a week. Domestic flights, for which fees are lower, will be closer to the weekly target of 490 but still far below the airport's capacity.

Russian Police Detain Chief Of MMM Fund

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Having watched idly for six months as Russia's biggest investment firm stripped millions of people of their savings, the government on Thursday raided the firm's main offices and detained its president.

Russian tax agents and special police, some of them lowering themselves down a high-rise apartment building on ropes, burst in from a balcony to the flat of Sergei Mavrodi, president of the MMM investment fund, which says it has 10 million investors. Last week the MMM fund, which the government says is a scam, collapsed when the fund devalued its shares by more than 99 percent in a single day.

Kidder Report Pinpoints Jett and Laxity

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Kidder, Peabody & Co. on Thursday released an internal report that said Joseph Jett was the major culprit in the firm's costly and embarrassing financial scandal.

But the report also blamed what was described as a startling lack of supervision over Mr. Jett, Kidder's chief government bond trader.

The report said superiors could have detected fraud if they had scrutinized even the trading dates. Kidder also fired Melvin Mullin, Mr. Jett's former supervisor. He was the fourth top-level figure to go.

The 85-page report, prepared by Gary Lynch, former enforcement chief at the Securities and Exchange Commission, is the latest effort by Kidder and its parent to control the damage from the bond-trading scandal.

WALL STREET WATCH

A Warning on REIT Stocks

By Laurence Zuckerman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The hottest sector for stock offerings on Wall Street these days is real-estate companies, and by far the hottest underwriter of real estate stocks is Merrill Lynch & Co.

Indeed, some of Merrill's most recent deals have been criticized by analysts and fund managers who say the deals either involved mediocre companies or were being dressed up to appear more promising than they were.

China Court Backs Disney Copyright

Reuters
BEIJING — In a landmark ruling, a court in China has decided in favor of Walt Disney Co. in a lawsuit accusing Chinese firms of pirating Mickey Mouse and other copyrighted Disney property.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES									
Aug. 4									
Cross Rates									
	\$	DM	£	Yen	Swiss	French	Italian	Spanish	Other
American	1.00	1.66	0.70	111.24	0.75	6.55	1.36	166.37	1.00
British	0.70	1.18	1.00	158.34	0.83	9.36	1.91	233.44	0.70
French	0.15	1.00	0.66	166.37	0.90	1.00	1.36	166.37	0.15
German	0.60	1.00	0.55	136.36	1.00	1.36	1.91	233.44	0.60
Italian	0.13	0.75	0.44	136.36	0.83	1.00	1.36	166.37	0.13
Japanese	0.009	0.015	0.008	1.00	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.009
Swiss	1.33	1.00	0.72	133.33	1.00	1.33	1.91	233.44	1.33
Spanish	0.06	0.52	0.30	136.36	0.69	1.00	1.36	166.37	0.06
Other	0.005	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.005
Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
Dollar	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
DM	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
£	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
Yen	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
Swiss	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
French	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
Italian	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
Spanish	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
Key Money Rates									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
US Treasury bill	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
US Treasury note	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
US Treasury bond	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
Other	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75

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MARKET DIARY

Auto Stocks Lead Wall Street Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock market slipped Thursday, burdened by signs that corporate profits in bellwether industries such as autos, building products and semiconductors may peak sooner than had been expected. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 26.87 points to finish at 3,765.79, with the bulk of selling coming in the last hour of trading. Losing issues led gains by a 4-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume totaled 290.7 million shares.

Weaker-than-expected vehicle sales for July prompted an analyst at Merrill Lynch to reduce his investment ratings for General Motors, which fell 2 1/2 to 50 1/2. Ford, which slumped 2 to 29 1/2, and Chrysler, which dropped 1 1/2 to 45 1/2.

Weak Treasury bond prices also pulled down stocks. The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 8 1/2 point, to 86 3/32, and the yield rose to 7.40 percent from 7.38 percent Wednesday.

Job Data Anticipation Moves Dollar Higher

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against most major currencies Thursday amid speculation that the U.S. economy was poised to strengthen even if Friday's monthly employment report showed a slowing of growth.

Investors who had sold dollars short earlier in the week bought them back on concern that either a strong or a weak jobs report could benefit the dollar.

A robust rise in employment could lift the dollar by raising the likelihood the Federal Reserve would soon raise interest rates, making U.S. deposits more attractive.

A weak report, which would diminish those prospects, could help the dollar by spurring a rally in stocks and bonds.

"A lot of people think the bond market's performance will lead the dollar Friday," said Steve Flanagan, a trader at PaineWebber Inc.

Bonds fell after a Federal Reserve official suggested the central bank would raise interest rates if Friday's employment data for July showed strong job growth.

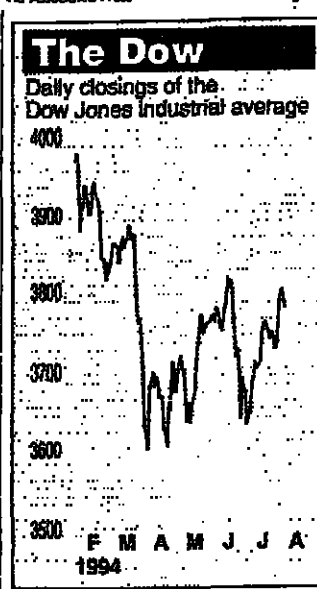
Weakness in the semiconductor sector was led by Intel, which fell 1 1/2 to 57 1/2 after a Merrill Lynch analyst voiced concern about an order slowdown in the second half of the year.

Caremark, a big provider of intravenous drugs for patients in their homes, fell 2 1/2 to 21 1/2 after a criminal indictment accusing it of paying off doctors in exchange for referrals.

Georgia-Pacific dropped 2 1/2 to 67 after Goldman Sachs removed it from its buy list amid concern about a slowdown in the building industry. About 60 percent of Georgia-Pacific's earnings come from building products such as plywood.

Retailers were weak after several store chains reported slightly weaker sales for July than analysts had expected. Wal-Mart fell 1/2 to 24 1/2, and Sears dipped 1/2 to 47 1/2.

(Bloomberg, AP)



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average

400

1994

F M A M J J A

1995

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Ford 112,341 29 1/2 29 1/2 -1 1/2

Chrysler 101,234 45 1/2 45 1/2 -1 1/2

General Motors 98,765 50 1/2 50 1/2 -2 1/2

Intel 87,654 57 1/2 57 1/2 -1 1/2

Wal-Mart 76,543 24 1/2 24 1/2 -1/2

Sears 65,432 47 1/2 47 1/2 -1/2

GE 54,321 45 1/2 45 1/2 -1 1/2

IBM 43,210 110 1/2 110 1/2 -1 1/2

Microsoft 32,109 71 1/2 71 1/2 -1 1/2

Oracle 21,098 54 1/2 54 1/2 -1 1/2

Cisco 10,987 48 1/2 48 1/2 -1 1/2

NVIDIA 9,876 32 1/2 32 1/2 -1 1/2

AMD 8,765 21 1/2 21 1/2 -1 1/2

Texas Instruments 7,654 35 1/2 35 1/2 -1 1/2

Motorola 6,543 28 1/2 28 1/2 -1 1/2

Qualcomm 5,432 42 1/2 42 1/2 -1 1/2

Lucent Technologies 4,321 38 1/2 38 1/2 -1 1/2

Hewlett-Packard 3,210 25 1/2 25 1/2 -1 1/2

3Com 2,109 18 1/2 18 1/2 -1 1/2

Sun Microsystems 1,098 15 1/2 15 1/2 -1 1/2

PerkinElmer 987 12 1/2 12 1/2 -1 1/2

Amgen 876 10 1/2 10 1/2 -1 1/2

Genentech 765 9 1/2 9 1/2 -1 1/2

Eli Lilly 654 8 1/2 8 1/2 -1 1/2

Pfizer 543 7 1/2 7 1/2 -1 1/2

Merck 432 6 1/2 6 1/2 -1 1/2

Novartis 321 5 1/2 5 1/2 -1 1/2

Roche 210 4 1/2 4 1/2 -1 1/2

Sandoz 109 3 1/2 3 1/2 -1 1/2

Ciba 98 2 1/2 2 1/2 -1 1/2

Novartis 87 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Roche 76 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Sandoz 65 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Ciba 54 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Novartis 43 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Roche 32 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Sandoz 21 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Ciba 10 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Novartis 9 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Roche 8 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Sandoz 7 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Ciba 6 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Novartis 5 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Roche 4 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Sandoz 3 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Ciba 2 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Novartis 1 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Roche 1 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Sandoz 1 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

Ciba 1 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

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Novartis 1 1 1/2 1 1/2 -1 1/2

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 3765.79 3765.79 3765.79 -26.87

Transp. 1110.12 1110.12 1110.12 -1.12

Comp. 1317.22 1317.22 1317.22 -1.22

Total 3765.79 3765.79 3765.79 -26.87

Dollars per metric ton

Gold 380.00 380.00 380.00 -0.00

Silver 16.00 16.00 16.00 -0.00

Platinum 1000.00 1000.00 1000.00 -0.00

Palladium 1500.00 1500.00 1500.00 -0.00

Copper 35.00 35.00 35.00 -0.00

Aluminum 1.20 1.20 1.20 -0.00

Zinc 1.10 1.10 1.10 -0.00

Nickel 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.00

Tin 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.00

Lead 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.00

Cadmium 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.00

Antimony 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.00

Bismuth 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.00

Manganese 1.00 1.00 1.00 -0.00

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German Economy Shows Bright Spots

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Economic statistics released Thursday confirmed recent evidence that the German economy had taken a turn for the better, but fell short of showing that the country's labor troubles had ended, economists said.

The government said seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in July and demand for manufactured goods grew in June.

Economists said Thursday's statistics pointed to a strong third quarter. Some said they would revise their growth predictions for the year.

"The decline in the job market seems to have come to a stop," said Bernhard Jagoda, president of the Federal Labor Office.

He held out little hope, however, for a rapid revival in the labor market, noting that it typically reacts with a delay of about six months to changes in the economy as a whole.

With a little more than two months to go until parliamentary elections Oct. 16, the statistics were welcomed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose standing in public opinion polls has risen in step with the economy.

Rudolf Krause of the Labor Ministry said the latest statistics proved the conservative coalition government's economic policy "is on the right road," while the independent Ifo economic research institute raised its forecast for pan-German economic growth to 2 percent in 1994 from a previous range 1.5 percent to 2 percent.

Despite such sentiments, however, economists cautioned that it was far from clear that the current upturn would help the legions of unemployed.

While the latest statistics confirmed the economy was growing, they also showed "not necessarily a boom, especially in the domestic economy," said Hans Jäkel, an economist at DRI McGraw-Hill in Frankfurt.

"Without domestic demand speeding up the domestic economy, the growth pace remains limited," he said.

After adjustment for seasonal factors, the number of West Germans without jobs fell by about 20,000 in July. It was the second month in a row that unemployment had fallen, after

rising steadily since March 1993.

The overall jobless rate, which is based on unadjusted figures, rose to 8.3 percent from 8 percent in June.

Unemployment in the East, also unadjusted, rose to 1,140,000 in July from 1,120,000 in June. The region's unemployment rate was 15.1 percent.

Orders from manufacturers in the West, which economists consider an indication of where the economy is going, rose 2.2 percent in June, largely as a result of strong demand for German capital goods and exports.

Demand for German consumer goods fell 1 percent in the month, a reflection of German consumers' continuing uncertainty about the economy.

Michelin Man Travels Incognito

Bloomberg Business News

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France — With a cloak of secrecy worthy of the Cold War, Michelin SA has built a plant here that it refuses to say when it began operating or how many workers it has.

In addition, machinery at the plant was built by a company which—in true CIA style—is jointly owned by the more than 60 subsidiaries of Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin SCA, so that no information on it shows up on the annual reports.

Moreover, the plant's manufacturing process goes by a code name, C3M, and the tires it makes are mixed among the 150 million others that Michelin makes around the world, in order to confuse the competition.

All in all, the plant marks a new level of secrecy for a company with such a firm tradition of privacy that for decades the only outsider allowed to visit its plants was Charles de Gaulle.

The reason for the secrecy, according to Michelin and industry analysts, is the plant's revolutionary ability to build quality tires in less time, using less energy and with less investment in factories.

"If an engineer walked through the factory, he'd figure out what we were doing in 30 seconds," a Michelin spokesman said.

Michelin's C3M process promises to combine the preparation, assembly and

The reason for the secrecy is an ability to build tires in less time, using less energy and with less investment.

curing of tires, in essence blending several expensive steps inside a microwave and coming out with a cake.

It is likely to be an industrialist's dream and a labor union's nightmare—a tire plant that occupies only 10 percent of the conventional space and employs perhaps 25 percent fewer workers.

If the plant lives up to expectations, its technology could be used in Michelin's

66 factories worldwide, at the cost of 30,000 of its current 120,000 jobs over two decades.

"You wonder who will be able to buy a car if no one has a job," said one union representative.

"The thrust of this technology isn't to cut jobs, although it will," said Albert Hahn, a chemicals industry analyst at the consulting firm EcoPlan International. "It's the continuity and flexibility of the process which could be revolutionary."

Mr. Hahn said he had gleaned information from patents filed in various countries.

The Michelin spokesman said the technology would be phased in as existing plants were modernized. Although the plant here probably makes fewer than 1,000 tires a day, it could produce 30 times that number, analysts said.

The C3M technology will not immediately propel Michelin to the top of the earnings charts, as the cost of replacing factories and laying off workers will be high. Two-thirds of Michelin's 1993 net loss of 3.67 billion French francs (\$678 million) was due to the cost of layoffs.

Restructurings Hurt Drug Firms' Profits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Two of Europe's largest drug companies — Zeneca Group PLC and Rhône-Poulenc SA — said Thursday that restructuring charges hurt first-half earnings, while a third, Schering AG, posted a slight gain in first-half results.

Zeneca said it took a restructuring charge of £100 million (\$154 million) in the first half, holding pretax profit to £351 million, down from £362 million in the 1993 first half.

The British company said £51 million of the charge was for restructuring its agricultural seeds division and to close some operations in Eastern Europe.

Despite such sentiments, however, economists cautioned that it was far from clear that the current upturn would help the legions of unemployed.

While the latest statistics confirmed the economy was growing, they also showed "not necessarily a boom, especially in the domestic economy," said Hans Jäkel, an economist at DRI McGraw-Hill in Frankfurt.

"Without domestic demand speeding up the domestic economy, the growth pace remains limited," he said.

After adjustment for seasonal factors, the number of West Germans without jobs fell by about 20,000 in July. It was the second month in a row that unemployment had fallen, after

An additional £37 million was to restructure the specialties businesses, which include organic and fine chemicals, biocides and colors.

Other agrochemical restructurings would cost £12 million, the company said. Agrochemicals and specialty chemicals generate 56 percent of the company's sales.

Zeneca said its overall sales rose 3 percent in the half to £2.38 billion, led by an 8 percent increase in agrochemical sales and a 6 percent increase in pharmaceutical sales.

Restructuring charges also offset increases in sales for Rhône-Poulenc, which said first-half profit fell 69 percent,

to 337 million French francs (\$62 million).

The company took restructuring charges of 904 million francs in the half, 699 million of which were for its 68 percent-held U.S. pharmaceutical subsidiary, Rhône-Poulenc Rorer.

The charges offset an overall sales increase of nearly 6 percent to 42.38 billion francs. The company said revenue rose in all of its sectors, especially chemicals and fibers, which benefited from rising prices early in the year.

Lower gains from asset sales and adverse foreign-exchange rates also dented its profit, Rhône said.

The company, which was pri-

vatised last year, said it expected its results for the whole of 1994 to show a higher net profit than the 962 million francs earned in 1993.

Schering was able to capitalize on a 16 percent increase in revenue, posting first-half profit of 192 million Deutsche marks (\$121 million), up 4 percent from the 1993 first half.

Sales reached 2.34 billion DM, with Schering's new multiple sclerosis drug Betaseron contributing 127 million DM.

The company said the strength of the mark against the dollar and pound kept profit from matching the increase in revenue.

(Bloomberg, APX, Reuters)

Euro Disney 'Pleased' by Rights Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Euro Disney SCA, which operates Euro Disneyland, said Thursday its recent rights offering had been 80 percent subscribed by the public and Walt Disney Co.

The 5.95 billion French franc (\$1 billion) rights offering started June 20 and ended July 11.

"Given the current market conditions and the timing of the rights issue, the company is pleased with the level of subscription and the confidence expressed by its shareholders," the company said.

In one of the biggest capital-raising operations ever seen on the Paris Bourse, Euro Disney created nearly 600 million new shares at 10 francs each.

The issue allowed existing shareholders, including Walt Disney Co., which has a 49 percent stake, to subscribe to seven new shares for every two held.

The response to the issue came as a relief to the theme park's bankers that underwrote the public issue as part of a restructuring plan.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2000	2500	2400
2200	3000	2200
2400	3200	2400
2600	3400	2600
2800	3600	2800
3000	3800	3000
3200	4000	3200
3400	4200	3400
3600	4400	3600
3800	4600	3800
4000	4800	4000
4200	5000	4200
4400	5200	4400
4600	5400	4600
4800	5600	4800
5000	5800	5000
5200	6000	5200
5400	6200	5400
5600	6400	5600
5800	6600	5800
6000	6800	6000
6200	7000	6200
6400	7200	6400
6600	7400	6600
6800	7600	6800
7000	7800	7000
7200	8000	7200
7400	8200	7400
7600	8400	7600
7800	8600	7800
8000	8800	8000
8200	9000	8200
8400	9200	8400
8600	9400	8600
8800	9600	8800
9000	9800	9000
9200	10000	9200
9400	10200	9400
9600	10400	9600
9800	10600	9800
10000	10800	10000

Very briefly:

- Kleinwort Benson Group PLC said first-half pretax profit rose 8.5 percent, to £45.8 million (\$70 million), as a surge in fees and commissions offset a slump in income from securities trading.
- Allied Irish Banks PLC said pretax profit in first half rose nearly 14 percent, to 162 million Irish punts (\$245 million), as provisions for bad debts dropped sharply and new lending in Ireland rose.
- Lufthansa AG said its code-sharing agreement with UAL Corp.'s United Airlines has resulted in an increase in combined bookings of 100,000 since it came into force on June 1.
- Bertelsmann AG plans to buy 73.3 percent of G. Ricordi & Co., the Italian record company, financial details were not disclosed.
- Morgan Crucible Co. said it sold its Holt Lloyd unit, which makes consumer car care products, to a management group for as much as £72.9 million.
- Denmark's average unemployment rate from the third quarter of 1993 to the second quarter of 1994 rose to 12.6 percent from 11.9 percent in the preceding one-year period.
- Beiersdorf AG said group sales in the first half rose 10 percent, to 2.67 billion DM, led by its skin care division; the company said operating profit for the full year should grow faster than sales.
- BTP PLC's Mydrin Ltd. subsidiary has agreed to pay 30.6 million Deutsche marks (\$19 million) for Scheidehandel AG's adhesives business.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFP)

CRH Buys 4 U.S. Companies

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — CRH PLC, an Irish construction company, said Thursday it had acquired four road-building supply companies in the United States for \$66 million.

Acquired were Balf Co. in Hartford, Connecticut, which makes aggregates and asphalt; P.J. Keating & Co. in Boston, which makes asphalt; Lebanon Rock Inc. in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which operates limestone quarries; and Sullivan LaFarge in Albany, New York, which operates quarries.

Most German Firms Wary of Low-Price Shares

AFP-Euro News

FRANKFURT — The vast majority of Germany's 200 biggest companies do not plan or are reluctant to issue new shares with a lower initial buying price, in line with a shift in legislation intended to broaden stock ownership, a survey by Börsen Online magazine said.

The survey, released before its publication date of Friday,

found that only Daimler-Benz AG, Schering AG, Continental AG and Dyckerhoff AG have plans to issue new lower-priced shares or carry out a 10-for-1 share split.

The four companies intend to present related measures for shareholder approval at their next annual meetings, the survey said.

Companies are allowed to is-

ue shares with a nominal value of 5 Deutsche marks (\$3), rather than the traditional 50 DM, under a law that took effect Monday.

Allianz AG, Germany's largest insurer, disclosed Thursday that it held stakes of 5 percent in Bayer AG, 5 percent in Deutsche Bank and 9.7 percent of Schering AG as of June 30.

Bloomberg Business News reported from Munich.

The company also said that it held 5 percent stakes in Continental AG, Metallgesellschaft AG and AMB Aachener & Münchener Beteiligung AG.

Allianz said last month that it would disclose holdings of more than 5 percent in anticipation of disclosure laws that will go into effect next year.

AIRPORT: Kansai International Flies Into Controversy Over Its Fees

Continued from Page 9

Kansai International that it risks slipping into a vicious circle, with high fees depressing traffic and revenue and exacerbating the airport's need for higher fees to cover mounting debt.

"Even the world's most profitable group of airlines, in the Asia-Pacific region, will be unable to cope with these expensive charges, much less generate a decent profit," said Richard Stirling, director-general of the Orient Airlines Association. "Costs will deter airlines from starting new services to Osaka and deter passengers through higher ticket prices."

Undeterred, Kansai International, which says it is a private company even though the government holds two-thirds of the shares and calls the shots, is playing hardball.

Executives argue that high fees are unavoidable if the airport is to have any hope of paying its debts. With no alternative international airport in an economic region with output greater than Canada's, airlines will either put up or risk being shut out as competitors build business in a massive market that has only begun to realize its potential.

"This market is booming," said Satoru Kanazawa, director of the Kansai International Airport Division of the Ministry of Transport. "That's why we're not willing to accept any big discounts."

For newcomers to Japan, though, the startup costs may be too great. Although the new capacity provided by Kansai International, the only full-scale 24-hour airport in Japan, has given Tokyo the ability to grant rights for airlines from 11 countries to serve Japan for the first

time, so far only one — Royal Nepal — has taken up the offer.

Yutaka Nojiri, head of planning at Kansai International, said that the low turnout would cost the airport about \$400 million a year in revenue it had expected to get. That equals more than two-thirds of the airport's annual \$585 million in interest payments. But he said that airlines would gradually increase flights, allowing Kansai International to meet its aggressive debt-payment schedule.

Nonetheless, the airport has agreed in talks with the International Air Transport Association to lower its landing fees by about 5 percent, equal to the level at Narita, industry sources said. An announcement is expected next week.

But it is conceding little in other user fees, which remain 30 percent to 300 percent higher than at Narita, until now the world's highest.

A solution could be found, both sides agree, if the Ministry of Finance gave more support for Japan's airports. The ministry provides just 20 billion yen (\$202 million) for airports in Japan, a small fraction of that allotted to rivers, ports and farmers.

Even building a second runway at Kansai International is impossible unless the government contributes more. Kansai International's Mr. Nojiri estimates a second runway cannot be built for less than \$12 billion — almost as much as has been spent so far.

Counting on an Upgrade

OSAKA, Japan — Its economy is bigger than Canada's or Spain's. Its leading companies are among the world's best-known. But Kansai, or western Japan, has long felt second-class compared with Tokyo, the center of government, finance, communications and just about everything else in Japan.

With the long-awaited opening of Kansai International Airport in September, though, people here are hoping things will change.

The airport will provide an immediate spurt to the economy, helping western Japan to grow twice as rapidly as the Tokyo region, known as Kanto. More important, planners hope it will help give

the region a new identity as the gateway to the rapidly growing nations of Southeast Asia.

"The airport will have a tremendous psychological impact," said Satoshi Maekawa, senior researcher at the Daiwa Research Institute in Osaka.

The new airport will relieve congestion at Haneda, the city's current airfield; many international travelers, and much of the region's industrial output, now have no choice but to travel first to Tokyo to leave the country.

The airport should give a kick to dozens of projects designed to promote Osaka's regional integration.

—STEVEN BRULL

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ABU DHABI, DUBAI - KANSOUR JEWELRY
HONG KONG: S. SONG - JAPAN: T. K. N. RIGER

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 本會定名為中華民國教育學會，其組織如下：
 (一) 會員：凡對教育有研究之學者，均可申請加入。
 (二) 會址：設於南京。
 (三) 宗旨：以研究教育問題，促進教育事業為目的。
 (四) 經費：由會員繳納會費，並接受社會捐助。
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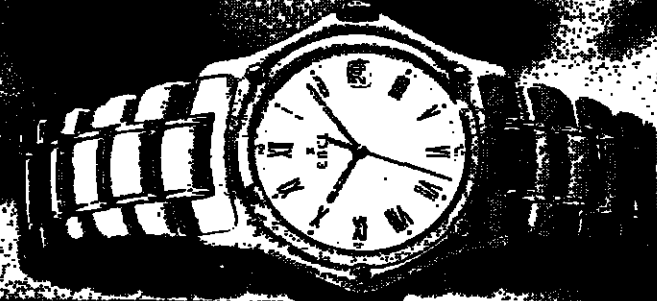
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Feb	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Feb	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Mar	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Mar	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Apr	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Apr	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
May	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	May	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Jun	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Jun	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Jul	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Jul	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Aug	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Aug	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Sep	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Sep	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Oct	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Oct	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Nov	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Nov	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85
Dec	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85	Dec	1.00	0.75	0.80	0.85

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in the

China Stocks Rally On Record Volume

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SHANGHAI — China's revitalized domestic stock market surged on record volume Thursday amid speculation the government was preparing to add to market-stimulating measures it announced Saturday.

Shanghai A shares, which are reserved for Chinese buyers, rose 8.1 percent, while A shares in Shenzhen gained 2.5 percent. In Shanghai, shares valued at 10.50 billion yuan (\$1 billion) changed hands, double the previous volume record set in March. In Shenzhen, volume totaled 3.83 billion yuan.

Traders said they expected Chinese officials to meet with local brokerage concerns soon to discuss new measures to bolster both markets.

According to the China Securities newspaper, the China Securities Regulatory Commission is studying plans to supply loans to brokerage houses as part of its effort to spur investment in the A share markets.

The markets also got a lift from a shift of funds out of bond markets and bank accounts, brokers said.

Much of the money was coming from the bond market, which

replaced shares as the favorite investment vehicle this year as the stock market collapsed to record lows, a broker with Shanghai Zhongnan Securities said. Volume on the bond market has dropped since Monday, when China's A share markets staged a spectacular recovery.

Investor enthusiasm has now fully shifted to the stock market, and strong confidence helped the index continue rising today after staggering gains in the past three days," said Yan Yonglong, a broker with Guo Tai Securities in Shanghai.

Brokers said they expected the market to consolidate after Thursday's gains.

Shanghai's B share market, which is reserved for foreign investors, has already begun to consolidate. That market declined 1.6 percent as investors took profits after five days of gains. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Silk and Cashmere 'Wars' Chinese Factories Fight for Supplies

Reuters

BEIJING — The "wars" in China's rural areas for scarce raw materials have spread to silk and cashmere, two vital export items, because demand exceeds supply, officials and economists said Thursday.

An Agriculture Ministry official said the main reason for the price war was not a shortage of output but an excess of factories, while fraudulent practices are also responsible.

Prices are being pushed above state-set ceilings, and products are being contaminated because of the short supply.

In northern Shaanxi, one of China's main cashmere-producing areas, the price for one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of

pure high-grade cashmere wool has more than tripled to 240 yuan (\$28) from 70 yuan last year, according to the Economic Daily.

Prices have soared because of the rapid increase in factories producing cashmere garments, spurred by higher demand, especially from Chinese buyers.

The paper said there was fierce competition among buyers, who include private speculators as well as users of the materials. It also said contamination to increase weight had become common, with sugar, lime, sand, engine oil or tin powder being added.

Price wars also are raging in the southern provinces where 20 million households raise silkworms, with prices for one kilogram of fresh silk-

worm cocoons as high as 21 yuan, compared with 12 yuan a year ago.

China's silk exports have 80 percent of the world market.

Figures from state-owned China Silk Co. show that in 1993 silkworm cocoons sold to state outlets fell to 458,000 tonnes, a drop of 13 percent from a year earlier. National output of silkworm cocoons in 1993 was a record 760,000 tonnes, up 9.6 percent from 1992.

In the first six months of this year, China earned \$129 million, up 145 percent on the year, from exporting 5,948 tonnes of raw silk, up 160 percent. It also earned \$225 million, up 42 percent on the year, from exporting 7,669 tonnes of silk-woven fabrics, up 27 percent.

Telecom Sees More Growth

Reuters

WELLINGTON — Telecom Corp. of New Zealand Ltd. said it was on track for sustained growth after reporting that its first-quarter profit rose a higher-than-expected 17 percent from a year earlier.

Net income in the quarter ended June 30 rose to 138.5 million New Zealand dollars (\$83 million) from 118.2 million.

Telecom, which the government sold off in 1990, is controlled by the U.S. phone companies Ameritech Corp. and Bell Atlantic Corp.


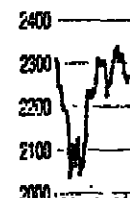
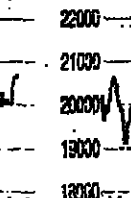
Sales rose 11 percent, to 663.8 million New Zealand dollars, reversing a declining trend. Excluding its Australian subsidiary, Pacific Star Communications, revenue rose 6 percent.

"Our excellent first-quarter performance reflects the success of Telecom's initiatives in the marketplace, progress with the restructuring of operations and buoyancy in the underlying economy," said Peter Shircliffe, chairman.

Roderick Deane, chief executive, said growth in local service and long-distance revenue were key features of the first quarter. But noncore services also contributed to profit, with linkups of cellular customers up 46 percent. Despite the growth in cellular, Telecom said its market penetration was below that of telephone companies in other countries and that there was plenty of room for growth.

Mr. Deane said Telecom would yield 9 percent to 10 percent in dividends.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
				
M A M J J A 1994	M A M J J A 1994	M A M J J A 1994		
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,542.85	9,585.89	+0.59
Singapore	Straits Times	2,271.17	2,287.13	+0.18
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,083.50	2,072.30	+0.54
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,578.84	20,632.73	+0.21
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,086.80	1,079.06	+0.72
Bangkok	SET	1,416.71	1,407.28	+0.67
Seoul	Composite Stock	927.49	923.47	+0.44
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,789.57	6,723.56	+0.98
Manila	PSE	2,897.82	2,884.28	+0.46
Jakarta	Stock Index	468.73	464.85	+0.83
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,101.88	2,082.80	+0.92
Bombay	National Index	2,015.10	2,024.95	-0.49

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

• The Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association said orders in June rose 3.6 percent from a year earlier, to 49.16 billion yen (\$490 million), the first rise in three years.

• The Japan Automobile Importers' Association said sales of imported vehicles in Japan jumped 49.5 percent in July from a year earlier; sales of U.S. cars shot up 79 percent, to 10,359 units, and made up 38 percent of the total.

• Taiwan's Economic Ministry said it would offer a further 450 million shares, valued at \$48.9 million, of state-run China Steel Corp. on overseas markets in the second half of 1994. AFP/Reuters

China Sells Out Yearly Bond Issue Before Deadline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has completed this year's crucial bond issue, selling 102.90 billion yuan (\$12 billion) of securities ahead of schedule, the Xinhua news agency said.

Between April 1 and July 31, Chinese banks sold 70.19 billion yuan of three-year bonds, 28.37 billion yuan of two-year bonds and 4.34 billion yuan in other bonds, Finance Ministry officials said Wednesday. The issues were sold out well before their cutoff dates.

The success of this year's issue stands in contrast to 1993, when the government had to extend deadlines and force state employees to buy bonds to fill its annual quota. Weakness in the domestic stock market this year drove investors to the bond market.

(AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Currency Losses Cut Showa Shell Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Showa Shell Sekiyu said Thursday its pretax profit fell 42 percent in the first half of 1994 as it continued to absorb losses from currency transactions.

Showa, a Japanese oil refiner and distributor that is 50 percent owned by Royal Dutch/Shell Group, posted current profit of 10.60 billion yen (\$106 million) before taxes, down from 18.27 billion yen in the first half of 1993.

The company said its pretax profit would have been 27.7 billion yen except for losses in the foreign-exchange market. The company said early last year that it had lost 125 billion yen by betting the wrong way on a currency futures contract.

As of the end of June, the company had liquidated positions totaling \$5.4 billion and written off losses of 136.6 billion yen. In the first half of this year, the company said it absorbed 19.3 billion yen in losses at the pretax level.

Showa Shell said it would liquidate \$1.02 billion in outstanding forward contracts to buy dollars and write off losses of 29 billion yen in the second half of the year, which it said would finish its involvement in the currency market a year ahead of schedule.

R.N. Gaskell, vice president, said Showa would offset the currency losses by selling more land. He said the land sales should be accompanied by a tax break.

Mr. Gaskell predicted the company would post a full-year net profit of 13 billion yen.

Company executives said they did not expect the value of the dollar or world oil prices to affect earnings in the second half.

Showa Shell's revenue in the first half slipped to 680.8 billion yen from 746.1 billion, led by a fall in gasoline sales. Sales of light oil and kerosene rose.

The continued decline in interest income also pressured profit. First-half interest income fell by about two-thirds, to 1.4 billion yen.

Mr. Gaskell said higher transportation and marketing costs also harmed results. (Bloomberg, AFP)

Goldstar Buyout Has High Hopes

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — Goldstar Co.'s plan to acquire its telephone-making affiliate, Goldstar Telecommunications Co., is an attempt by the South Korean electronics maker to move from traditional products to the futuristic multimedia business, analysts said.

Directors of both companies decided on the acquisition, which will result in an increase in Goldstar Co.'s paid-in capital to 503.5 billion won (\$627.4 million), on Tuesday. The companies are subsidiaries of the Lucky-Goldstar Group, South Korea's third-largest conglomerate.

The acquisition must be approved at shareholders' meetings on Sept. 29.

Analysts said the acquisition could repeat the success of Samsung Electronics Co., the country's largest electronics concern, which merged with its semiconductor-making affiliate five years ago.

That merger is seen as one of the most successful business integrations in Korea's history. Since it took place, Samsung Electronics has become the world's largest memory-chip producer and a global leader in many high-technology fields.

Philippine Investment Firm Sets \$1.5 Billion Expansion

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — Benpres Holdings Corp., the newly incorporated investment firm of the politically powerful Lopez family, on Thursday announced plans for a \$1.5 billion expansion program over the next five years.

Executives said the company had higher-than-expected net income of 633 million pesos (\$23 million) in the first half of 1994. The profit came primarily from telecommunications and broadcasting, banking, movie production and power retailing, which earned 626 million pesos, compared with 400.8 million pesos in 1993.

Fifty-four percent of the earnings were contributed by ABS-CBN, the country's largest broadcast network, which itself reported a 38 percent rise in net profit.

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Herald Tribune



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SPORTS

Pension Caper Puts Good Faith Out of the Game

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

If the owners of the major league clubs were setting out to find an issue that would further galvanize the players, they hit the proverbial grand slam.

Nearly a month after the players participated in an All-Star Game they traditionally play gratis in return for the clubs' contributions to their pension fund, the players have found that the owners have no intention of making their annual August contribution.

They found out, no less, by mail. On Monday, Aug. 1, the due date, less than two days before a full bargaining session that was supposed to be dedicated to dealing with the big-money issue of a salary cap. And less than 11 days before the original strike date set by the players.

So, even though the salary cap was discussed during testy negotiations earlier this week, even though the players handed management a list of written proposals, the lion's share of the time was spent debating the withholding of the \$8 million pension contribution.

The owners say they had a right not to pay it because the collective bargaining agreement expired March 31.

"If the players had intended or wanted to gear the payment of the pension funds to the All-Star Game, then the agreement would have said that," Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief negotiator, said after the negotiating session Wednesday. "But it didn't say that. And they aren't legally entitled to it."

So it was that the owners tiptoed through a loophole with the subtlety of a bull elephant, contrary to the precedent they set in 1985. That year, the owners made their Aug. 1 contribution, even though the players threatened to strike Aug. 6 and eventually did for three days.

It's a lot of good faith turned to bad for a sum that would amount to \$285,000 or so per club — approximately the salaries of two and a half rookies. But the owners seem more than willing to ignore history and the fallout from this maneuver.

"The issue here remains one single issue," Ravitch said. "That is the business environment in which this game is being played. The economic forces that have an impact on the game of baseball require a change for the sake of the game."

So it was that Ravitch tried to stay on the cap issue. But if he was observant during his news conference, the whole world had moved on to a new conflagration of the owners' making: the pension fund.

That is where Donald Fehr, the chief of the players union, and his troops were rallying. And why not? The owners had handed them an issue guaranteed to draw more sympathy for players than, say, their fight to keep a system that now produces an average player's salary of more than \$1 million a year.

Talk about hot-button issues. Most Americans are sensitive to pension fund and health care issues (the owners' \$8 million was designated for the health and benefit funds of players, coaches, managers and trainers and their families as well as a goodly number of those players' predecessors). And most people are familiar with the vulnerability of those funds, in light of savings and loan failures and the debate over health care.

Put enough irate players on television talking about health care for their predecessors and the public may come to believe that 28 Michael Milken's are masquerading as owners out there, not fighting millionaire players but trying to bilk widows and orphans as well.

So it is that the fury is high on the players' side, for reasons that are righteous as well as opportunistic.

"They believe there's going to be a strike and they want to finance it with the players' money," an irate Mr. Fehr said of the owners.

No full bargaining session was set after Wednesday's tense meeting.

So, the question must be asked: Is this the result the owners were looking for, a shot over the bow, if you will?

If so, it got the players' attention, just as collusion did. But, if you remember, collusion, which reaped immediate benefits for the clubs, later rose up and bit the owners, in the form of millions of dollars in fines and a reinvigorated union that went on to win at the bargaining table in 1990.

Now, only time will tell if this latest maneuver reaps a similar whirlwind.



Cincinnati's Barry Larkin slides safely into homeplate as San Francisco's catcher, Kirt Manwaring, juggles the ball.

Red-Hot Yankees Win and Clinch 'First'

The Associated Press

With uncertainty the norm, one thing is certain: If the season stops on or before Aug. 12, the Yankees will be in first place.

The Yankees became the first team to assure themselves of being in the lead on the players' original Aug. 12 strike deadline with a 2-1 victory Wednesday over the Brewers in Milwaukee.

The game was called after 7½ innings due to a rainstorm.

New York's sixth straight victory improved its record to 17-3 since the All-Star break and increased its lead in the AL East to nine games over the Baltimore Orioles.

After the Yankees won their eighth in a row on the road, Don Mattingly said: "We're just playing the best baseball we can, day in and day out."

Sterling Hitchcock pitched a strong game for New York after escaping a jam in the fourth inning and protected a 2-1 lead through seven innings. Bob Wickman came out to start the eighth, but the downpour beat his first pitch.

After a 68-minute rain delay, the game was called. It was a move that irked the Brewers.

"They have a 2-1 lead, but we have two at-bats against them," said Jody Reed, who had two of the five hits off Hitchcock. "We're feeling pretty confident we can get something done against them and the game's over. Do you think we'd be walking out of here if the Brewers were leading 2-1?"

Angel Miranda, the losing pitcher for the Brewers, allowed four hits, but two of them were solo home runs.

Jim Leyritz hit his 17th in the fourth and Randy Velarde connected for his 9th in the fifth.

Royals 9, Athletics 5: Kansas City extended baseball's longest winning streak this season to 12 games by defeating Oakland at home.

The Royals haven't lost since dropping a 5-2 decision to Detroit on July 22.

Bob Hamelin broke Bo Jackson's club rookie record with his 23d home run for the Royals, whose only longer winning streak was a 16-game run in 1977.

Hamelin's two-run homer chased Bobby Witt in the fifth and broke the record Jackson set in 1987.

Troy Neel homered for Oakland, which has lost five straight. Jose DeJesus allowed three runs and eight hits in five innings.

AL ROUNDUP

Indians 7, Tigers 4: The Indians, aided by an error by Detroit pitcher Tim Lincecum, scratched out four runs in the fourth inning before Sandy Alomar's eighth-inning homer clinched the victory in Cleveland.

Belcher missed the bag with his foot while covering first on Paul Sorrento's grounder to Cecil Fielder. The error loaded the bases, and the Indians — who had already scored once in the inning on Manny Ramirez's RBI single — added three more for a 5-1 lead.

Alomar finished Belcher with his two-run shot in the eighth, his 13th.

Charles Nagy gave up four runs, one unearned, and 10 hits in seven innings. Jeff Russell struck out the side in the ninth for his 17th save.

Twins 4, Orioles 3: Scott Leius's two-out RBI single capped a two-run ninth off Lee Smith as Minnesota, playing at home, defeated Baltimore to end a six-game losing streak.

Alex Cole led off the ninth with a pinch single against Smith and moved to second when Kirby Puckett walked on four pitches. After Shane Mack sacrificed, Chip Hale followed with a pinch-hit sacrifice fly to tie it at 3. Kent Hrbek was walked intentionally and Leius followed with a single to left-center, scoring Puckett with the winning run.

It was the 6th blown save in 38 opportunities for Smith. Kevin Tapani pitched his fourth complete game of the season, allowing seven hits.

Red Sox 7, Blue Jays 2: In Boston, Tom Brunansky hit a two-run homer to cap a six-run fifth, and Tim Lincecum pitched 7½ strong innings to beat Toronto.

Tim Lincecum had three RBIs for the Red Sox, who sent 10 batters to the plate in the fifth. The victory allowed Boston to break a third-place tie with Toronto in the AL East.

VanEgmond, who got his first major league victory Friday at Milwaukee, allowed two runs and eight hits in his seventh major league start. Al Leiter allowed six runs and six hits in four-plus innings.

Rangers 11, White Sox 8: Jose Canseco homered twice and Rusty Greer brought in the go-ahead run with a sacrifice fly in the seventh inning as the Rangers rallied to defeat Chicago in Arlington, Texas.

Canseco's 31st homer tied it at 8 in the seventh for the Rangers, who battled back from a 7-2 deficit. He added a two-run double in the eighth.

The loss trimmed Chicago's lead in the AL Central to 1½ games over Cleveland and 3 games over surging Kansas City. Frank Thomas hit his 37th homer for the White Sox.

Mariners 8, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Jay Bulmer and Edgar Martinez each homered for the second straight game and Ken Griffey Jr. drove in three runs in Seattle's defeat of California.

Dave Fleming improved his career record at Anaheim Stadium to 5-0, allowing three runs and six hits over 5½ innings. The left-hander has a 2.38 ERA in his five starts at the stadium.

Griffey, who struck out his first two times up against Mark Langston, hit a sacrifice fly and a two-run single to cap Seattle's four-run sixth inning, which chased Langston.

Chili Davis homered for the Angels, who dropped their eighth straight at home.

Astros Move Up Stopping Rockies, As Braves Lose

The Associated Press

Two ninth-inning rallies, 2,800 miles apart moved Houston a game closer to the Atlanta Braves, and a game closer to the wild-card berth, as the Astros won, 2-1, over the visiting Colorado Rockies.

None of that would matter right now if this were a normal season, but with the threat of a strike hanging over them, teams

NL ROUNDUP

have been playing like it's the last week of September.

The victory moved the Astros 2½ games behind the Braves, who lost, 3-2, to New York when the Mets scored two runs in the bottom of the ninth.

Luis Gonzalez singled off Bruce Kuttin with one out in the ninth inning. One out and one walk later, Andujar Cedeno lined a single to left and Gonzalez scored as Mike Kingery's throw to the plate drifted into foul territory.

Colorado, which was a half-game out of first place exactly one week ago, lost for the fifth time in six games and dropped 3½ games behind Los Angeles in the NL West.

Mets 3, Braves 2: In New York, the Braves bullpen blew its 13th save of the season, as New York one-upped Atlanta.

Jeff Kent walked to open the ninth and went to third on David Segui's hit-and-run single. Rico Brogna then hit a one-hop single up the middle, tying the score, 2-2, and extending his hitting streak to 12 games.

After Mark Wohlers relieved Greg McMichael, Jose Vizcaino, pinch-hitting for Kelly Stittmet, lined a two-out single over the shortstop's head to end the game.

Expos 8, Cardinals 3: The Expos, playing at home, won their sixth straight game and opened up the biggest divisional lead of the season in the NL East — 5½ games, by downing St. Louis.

Gil Hefner shut out the Cardinals on four hits over seven innings.

Lenny Webster, Sean Berry and Moises Alou had solo home runs, and Larry Walker had three doubles — increasing his NL lead to 43 — as Montreal won for the 14th time in 15 games.

Reds 17, Giants 4: In a slugfest in San Francisco, Kevin Mitchell had a career-high five hits and five RBIs. Bret Boone had four hits and scored five times. Brian Hunter had four RBIs, John Roper (6-1) allowed two runs on two hits in six innings and Cincinnati pounded out 23 hits to crush the home team Giants.

Jacob Brumfield and Boone started the game with back-to-back homers off Bud Black.

Padres 4, Dodgers 2: Eddie Williams tripled in the go-ahead run in the top of the ninth after Tony Gwynn, the major league's leading hitter at .391, opened the inning with a double, giving San Diego the victory in Los Angeles.

The Padres got another run on a suicide squeeze.

Andy Ashby broke a personal five-game losing streak, allowing eight hits in eight innings while striking out six.

Phillies 7, Pirates 0: In Philadelphia, Danny Jackson pitched his 14th career shutout in a six-hitter in which he struck out seven and did not walk a batter to defeat Pittsburgh.

Ricky Jordan homered and drove in three runs for the Phillies.

Marlins 9, Cubs 8: Benito Santiago's sacrifice fly scored Jeff Conine with the go-ahead run in the ninth inning, as visiting Florida edged Chicago.

Kurt Abbott added an RBI double later in the inning, giving the Marlins an insurance run they ended up needing.

Rich Scheid pitched 1½ innings for the victory and Robb Nen got his 13th save in 13 opportunities despite allowing a ninth-inning solo homer to Sammy Sosa.

U.S. Bowls Vie for Top Game

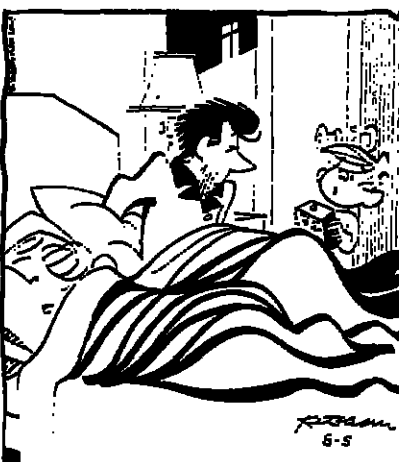
New York Times Service

U.S. college conference commissioners are expected to announce Thursday the creation of a three-part football coalition intended to greatly increase the chances of a national championship game in one of the participating bowls. It could be for a three- or six-year term, starting in 1996.

The commissioners were choosing from among the Sugar, Orange, Fiesta, Gator and Cotton Bowls. The three winners will rotate the hoped-for annual face-off between the nation's No. 1- and No. 2-ranked teams. The games will most likely be played Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and Jan. 2.

About 65 to 70 percent of the bowls' financial offers are backed by television. According to reports, the Fiesta's six-year offer is worth \$118 million, the Gator \$116 million, the Sugar \$108 million, the Orange \$105 million and the Cotton \$100 million.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WAS TRYING TO TELL TIME BUT THE LITTLE HAND IS ON THREE AND THE BIG HAND IS ON THE FLOOR."

JUMBLE

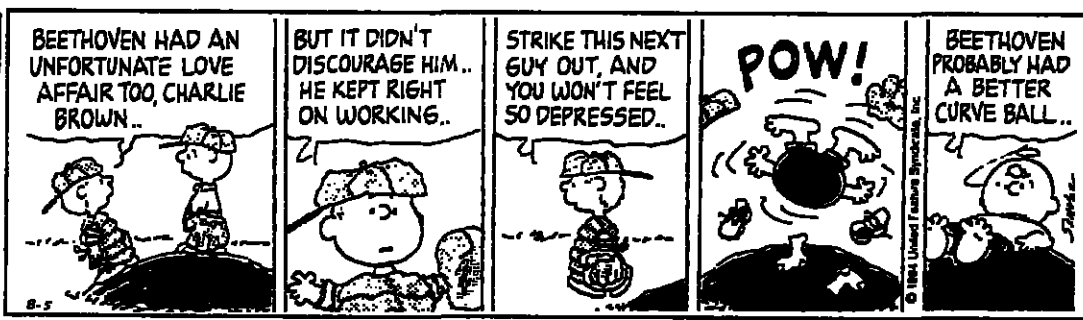
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SPORTS



Vikings' quarterback Warren Moon, getting ready for the Kansas City Chiefs.

(Cosmic) NFL Rematch in Tokyo

TOKYO — Exactly 25 years ago this year, man first landed on the moon, and the Vikings made their first appearance in the Super Bowl, against the Kansas City Chiefs.

And Sunday in the NFL American Bowl, the Vikings have dubbed "The Super Bowl IV Rematch in Tokyo," Minnesota will be going against the Chiefs again.

Their quarterback? Moon, of course. Warren Moon.

According to Moon, the Vikings are hoping to do a little better this time than they did in Super Bowl IV, which the Chiefs won 23-7.

"We've come this far, we don't want to lose," he said Thursday. "But they're a formidable opponent, a Super Bowl contender, and I think it will be a good game."

Both teams arrived in Tokyo Wednesday and held light workouts Thursday morning in temperatures in the high 30s Centigrade (90s Fahrenheit).

Moon, who played in Tokyo in the 1992 American Bowl, made his debut with the Vikings in their exhibition season opener against the Dallas Cowboys last Sunday.

He stayed in only one quarter, hit four of his seven passes, and watched the Vikings lose, 17-9.

Tokyo has hosted the National Football League in American Bowls each year since 1989. All have been sold out or nearly so, with attendance generally around 50,000 — even though the highest price tickets ran at around 20,000 yen, or \$200.

"The first time we came here we were astonished by the enthusiasm of the Japanese fans," said Joe Montana, the Chiefs' quarterback, who played in Tokyo's inaugural American Bowl for the San Francisco 49ers.

"But this time it's even greater, if that's possible."

NFL Looks at Japanese Market

The NFL is considering setting up a professional football league in Japan, the league's commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, said Thursday, according to The Associated Press in Tokyo.

Tagliabue, who is in Japan for the American Bowl game said the NFL and Japanese companies are currently discussing plans to establish the league.

"After five years of American Bowls here I think we can see a potential for interest," he said. "It would be something created especially for Japan."

Tagliabue said the Japan league would not be part of the World League of American Football, a joint venture between the NFL and the Fox broadcasting network that has teams in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Talks are still in the early stage, he added, and no timetable has been set.

No Early Walkout, Baseball Players Decide

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Baseball players decided Thursday to stick to their Aug. 12 strike deadline rather than walk out immediately.

Angered by owners' refusal to make a pension payment of about \$7.8 million, the executive board of the Major League Baseball Players' Association spoke by telephone Thursday to consider changing the union's Aug. 12 strike deadline.

"It could be tomorrow. It could be on the 12th. It could be after," Brett Butler, the Los Angeles Dodgers player representative, said on Wednesday night, as talk of an imminent walkout swept through major league ballparks.

Donald Fehr, the union leader, and his staff were incensed during a contentious

2½-hour bargaining session. Players were angry, too, after owners failed to make the Aug. 1 payment, about one-seventh of the \$57 million annual contribution under the deal that expired in March.

"They're upset. There's a great deal of dissatisfaction," said Jeff Montgomery, the Kansas City Royals' player representative, adding that some of his teammates favored an immediate walkout.

Chicago Cubs' players said they voted to walk immediately if the union called for it, and CNN reported that three or four other teams also pushed for an immediate strike.

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said the government was willing to be helpful but said nothing substantive.

"We will do everything we possibly can

to get the players and the owners to the bargaining table," he said. "The president has indicated that. I have indicated that. They have to want to go to the bargaining table. They've got to indicate that they in fact are willing to come up with some resolution of the conflict."

Eugene Orza, the union's associate general counsel, called management's decision to skip the payment "the dastardly deed." Players say they are owed the money because they appeared in the All-Star game last month, but some wondered whether the deadline could be changed.

During a White House news conference Wednesday night, President Clinton said the government could get involved in the tense talks but he wanted to be cautious.

"I think it would be heartbreaking for the American people if our national pastime didn't get through this whole season," Clinton said.

"There may be some other things which can be done, but at this time the situation is sufficiently delicate that I think we need to leave it at that," he added.

Clinton said he hoped there would not be a work stoppage.

"I mean, the prospect of seeing records that are 30 and 40 years old broken for those of us who like the offensive as well as the defensive side of baseball — I mean this is an exhilarating thing," he said. "And it's a great opportunity for these young players and what they can become."

16 Teams Go for Basketball Gold

The Associated Press

TORONTO — You can't talk about the world basketball championships without the lack of competition for the United States becoming a topic — even though there are 15 other teams. And it's starting to wear on some people.

"Of course, the gold medal is already booked for the USA team and I suppose I accept that," said Manuel Sainz, the coach of Spain, the opening opponent for Dream Team II here on Thursday night.

"But as a sportsman it disturbs me that those who forecast an American victory include the tournament organizers who have already penciled in 'USA' instead of 'Winners Pool A.'"

That is true. The distributed schedules have "United States" right through to the semifinal round.

The field is broken up into

four pools with the top two teams advancing to the playoff round after a round-robin schedule. Those teams advancing will be placed in two four-team groups and another round-robin will be played with the top two from each advancing to the semifinals.

The U.S. team is the prohibitive favorite in Pool A with Brazil and Spain about even to move on and China the long shot.

Pool B features Croatia, which has Toni Kukoc of the Chicago Bulls and Dino Radja of the Boston Celtics.

Australia was hurt by the decision of 7-foot-2 Luc Longley of the Bulls to remain home for the birth of his child, but it's still good enough to advance.

Cuba is an unknown team and South Korea just doesn't have the size.

Canada is solid with Rick Fox of the Celtics leading the

way and should win Pool C. Russia was a disappointment in the recent Goodwill Games, finishing fourth, and Argentina has been inconsistent.

Angola is fun to watch, but is no medal threat. Puerto Rico is an experienced team, which won the gold medal at the Goodwill Games, and has indicated it would like nothing more than a shot at the U.S. team.

Germany was supposed to be a legitimate threat here, but will play without the services of Detlef Schrempf and Christian Welp.

Greece is usually one of Europe's best, but the team changed coaches in the last two weeks and the relationship between the players and the governing federation has been strained. Egypt would be thrilled to finish in the top 12.

The semifinals and finals are slated for Aug. 13-14 at the Sky-dome.



Reggie Miller, shooting free throws during the U.S. team practice in Toronto before the opening game with Spain.

SIDELINES

Games' Ice Rink Rescued

ST. PETERSBURG (AP) — The Goodwill Games' figure skating got under way Thursday 24 hours late as the ice rink was rescued by a new cooling technology used in the Russian subway system. The U.S. women's basketball team advanced to the semifinals Saturday against China, after beating Italy, 92-37. In men's gymnastics, Alexei Nemov of Russia and Grigoriy Mysin of Ukraine tied for first place in two of three events.

Lewis-McCall Fight Date Set

NEW YORK (NYT) — Lennox Lewis, the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, will take on Oliver McCall in London on Sept. 24. A champion by default, the London-born Lewis inherited his title after Riddick Bowe, who had won three titles from Evander Holyfield in 1992, dumped the WBC belt in a trash can rather than accept a mandatory defense against Lewis. Lewis said he was looking ahead to a fight with Bowe.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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New York	47	38	.552
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Baltimore	42	43	.494
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Seattle	42	43	.494
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Toronto	31	56	.352
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Detroit	40	48	.452
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Chicago	43	44	.494
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Cleveland	41	46	.468
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Kansas City	41	46	.468
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Minnesota	40	47	.457
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Los Angeles	38	49	.435
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Texas	41	46	.468
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Oakland	39	48	.447
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California	44	45	.494
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Seattle	42	43	.494
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Atlanta	43	44	.494
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Florida	42	45	.482
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New York	38	49	.435
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Philadelphia	47	40	.539
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Chicago	40	47	.457
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Pittsburgh	35	52	.400
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St. Louis	40	47	.457
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Los Angeles	33	54	.379
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San Francisco	32	55	.366
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Colorado	31	56	.352
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San Diego	42	45	.482
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Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Atlanta	9	0	1.000
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Los Angeles	9	0	1.000
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San Francisco	9	0	1.000
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San Diego	9	0	1.000
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Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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New York	47	38	.552
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Baltimore	42	43	.494
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Seattle	42	43	.494
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Toronto	31	56	.352
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Detroit	40	48	.452
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Chicago	43	44	.494
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Cleveland	41	46	.468
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Kansas City	41	46	.468
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Minnesota	40	47	.457
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Los Angeles	38	49	.435
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Texas	41	46	.468
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Oakland	39	48	.447
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California	44	45	.494
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Seattle	42	43	.494
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Atlanta	43	44	.494
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Florida	42	45	.482
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New York	38	49	.435
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Philadelphia	47	40	.539
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Chicago	40	47	.457
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Pittsburgh	35	52	.400
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St. Louis	40	47	.457
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Los Angeles	33	54	.379
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San Francisco	32	55	.366
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Colorado	31	56	.352
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San Diego	42	45	.482
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Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Atlanta	9	0	1.000
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Los Angeles	9	0	1.000
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San Francisco	9	0	1.000
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San Diego	9	0	1.000
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Baseball

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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New York	47	38	.552
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Baltimore	42	43	.494
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Seattle	42	43	.494
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Toronto	31	56	.352
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Detroit	40	48	.452
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Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Chicago	43	44	.494
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Cleveland	41	46	.468
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Kansas City	41	46	.468
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Minnesota	40	47	.457
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Los Angeles	38	49	.435
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West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Texas	41	46	.468
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Oakland	39	48	.447
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California	44	45	.494
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Seattle	42	43	.494
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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.
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Atlanta	43	44	.494
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Florida	42
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OBSERVER

Keys to the 'Forrest'

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In response to the pleas of many baffled people, here is a digest of a few of the more trenchant passages in my "Key to the Inner Meaning of 'Forrest Gump'."

1. What the feather tells us: The common interpretation arises from the feather's long history as a symbol for lightness. Appearing at the very beginning of the film, it seems to be a device for letting the more cerebral reviewers know they might as well see another movie since "Forrest Gump" will simply be light entertainment unlikely to enrich their grasp of the meaning of things.

This too-glib explanation ignores the salient fact that we do not know what kind of feather we are seeing. Chicken feather? Sparrow feather? Ostrich feather? We cannot tell.

Why? Because this feather we are seeing has no part in either fowl kingdom or bird land. It is the ideal feather, which, as Plato notes, can exist only in the mind. What we are looking at is not a feather, but the idea of a feather existing only in each moviegoer's mind.

2. Why Forrest drinks too much Dr Pepper while visiting President Kennedy: Cultural historians tell us that in the Southland of Forrest's childhood Dr Pepper was marketed as a healthful beverage, as something good for you, very much the way jogging is marketed everywhere nowadays.

By drinking bottle after bottle at the White House, with its bottomless supply, Forrest is illuminating his profound desire for good health. And what lies behind this desire? Forrest may not know the Latin for it, but he obviously knows that ancient wisdom prescribes "a sound mind in a sound body."

Thus he clearly and poignantly hopes that the sound body that will result from Dr Pepper might be accompanied by the improved soundness of mind necessary to make him a more romantic figure to the adventuress Jennie.

3. Who is Lieutenant Dan? Kutzall and Hammerburg, The Village Kvetch's cantankerous analysts of movie meanings, have muddled the intellectual waters here with their monograph, "Shaman and Shivaroe: Jungian Avatars in 'Forrest Gump'."

Their assertion that Lieutenant Dan is a symbolic representation of Marlon Brando in "Apocalypse Now" simply doesn't hold water. The two of them have obviously never heard of "Moby Dick" and rage-filled Captain Ahab cursing God (thinly disguised as a white whale) for tearing off his leg.

Are we not describing Lieutenant Dan to a T as he sits at the top of the storm-tossed shrimp boat, cursing God for blowing off both his legs?

Lieutenant Dan is Captain Ahab. Once we grasp this fact we are on our way into the dark inner meaning of "Forrest Gump."

4. Who is Forrest Gump? I wrestled with this one for several sleepless nights. "If Lieutenant Dan is Captain Ahab," I said to myself, "then Forrest Gump has to be Ishmael because Forrest is telling Lieutenant Dan's story just as Ishmael was telling Captain Ahab's."

But this was too easy, too obvious, too glib. It wasn't deep enough. And movies without an amplitude of meaningfulness are hard for me to tolerate.

The answer leapt out at me while I was watching a videotape of "Gunga Din" and marveling at how the Aristotelian ethics of Cary Grant's character meshed so naturally with Victor McLaglen's Bismarckian leadership, thus illustrating the Greco-Teutonic symbiosis on which British colonial imperialism was built.

I was watching Abner Biberman run (vainly) for his life when—but of course!—it was as plain as Forrest's incessant running. Ishmael didn't run, he swam. Forrest Gump isn't Ishmael. He's O. J. Simpson.

Austria's Literati Left Puzzled by 'Ripper'

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

VIENNA — To the Viennese café intellectuals who pulled him from prison and embraced him as one of their own, Jack Unterwieser was proof positive that bad boys can become good men. He was their reclamation project, their social experiment, their civilized barbarian.

He was a crook who had come to terms with his own criminality, a murderer whose homicidal impulses had been channeled into the salutary act of writing.

But to the police and, ultimately, to a jury, Unterwieser was a monster. He was this country's most notorious serial killer, an Austrian Jack the Ripper who—even as he was being lionized by Vienna's literati—strangled at least nine women, including three in Los Angeles.

And when it was over, hours after an Austrian court had pronounced him guilty on June 28, the jailhouse bard who was so good with knots braided his shoelaces into a noose and hanged himself.

Once again he had left behind no evidence, no suicide note, nothing except a lifeless body and the echo of the impassioned plea of innocence he delivered at the end of a two-month trial.

This time, however, not even his lawyer was buying it. "The jury said he was guilty. And I believe it was a fair trial," the attorney, Hans-Jürgen Lehofer, said in a recent interview.

Unterwieser was born in August 1950, son of an Austrian mother and an American G.I. The father vanished before the baby was born; the mother abandoned him when he was 2 to an alcoholic grandfather in rural Austria. He grew up tough and illiterate, supporting himself through petty thievery and pimping.

In December 1974 he abducted and murdered 18-year-old Margret Schaefer. The court sentenced him to life.

But in Stein Prison, he flourished. He learned to read and became a voracious reader. He learned to write and became a prolific writer, of poetry and short stories, plays and a novel. Much of his scribbling was autobiographical, a vent for rage and resentment. His "Endstation Zuchthaus" (Terminus Prison) won an Austrian literary prize in 1984; his "Fegefeuer" (Purgatory) became a best-seller and was made into a successful film.

Several prominent Austrian writers and prison reformists took up his cause with support from the literary organization PEN.

The case had eerie parallels to that of Jack Henry Abbott, a convicted American killer-turned-author whose cause was taken up by Norman Mailer. Shortly after Abbott was released from jail in 1981, he killed again.

With Unterwieser, however, the risk seemed minimal. When he was paroled on May 23, 1990, the prison warden observed, "We will never find a prisoner so well prepared for freedom."

Those who knew him best still harbored some skepticism. "Jack doesn't like literature," Willi Hengstler, the filmmaker who directed "Fegefeuer,"



The Annotated Press

Jack Unterwieser: murder spree, then suicide.

told the British newspaper The Guardian. "Jack doesn't like writers. Jack doesn't like anything. Jack only likes Jack."

The murder spree began in September 1990, four months after his release from prison. A Czech prostitute, Blanka Bockova, was strangled with her underwear at a time when Unterwieser was in Prague researching an article on the city's red-light district.

Seven other killings in Austria followed over the next six months, all prostitutes, all garroted with their bras.

Unterwieser was a suspect, but there was virtually no proof tying him to the crimes, no witnesses, no forensic evidence.

In the summer of 1991, Unterwieser traveled to Los Angeles to write about prostitution in Southern California. During the five weeks of his visit, three prostitutes were strangled with their bras.

The circle inexorably closed. Interpol and Los Angeles detectives deduced that the three California homicides coincided precisely with Unterwieser's trip. In February 1992 the Graz police issued an

arrest warrant and raided Unterwieser's apartment.

He was gone. After fleeing to Switzerland with his 18-year-old girlfriend, Bianca Mrak, Unterwieser made his way to Paris and then to Miami.

Mrak got a job as a nude dancer and bought a mattress and a used typewriter. After a string of credit card receipts, agents from the U.S. Marshall's office arrested Unterwieser in Miami Beach in late February. On May 27 he was extradited to Austria.

By the time the trial opened this April, the investigative file had grown to nearly 20,000 pages. Unterwieser was charged with 11 killings, including the three in Los Angeles, a long-distance prosecution permissible under Austrian law.

Yet the prosecution's case hung, literally, by a hair. Two years after the 1990 killing in Prague of Bockova, the police had begun looking for the car Unterwieser drove at the time of the murder. They found the old BMW in a junkyard and in the car discovered seven hairs. Extensive DNA tests were performed on the hairs.

A Swiss DNA expert testified that four of the hairs were Unterwieser's, while the other three—with 99.96 percent certainty—matched Bockova's genetic fingerprint. Even those convinced of Unterwieser's guilt find it perplexing that an 11-year-old car with at least four owners was found in a junkyard with such a conveniently tidy package of evidence.

Other evidence was largely circumstantial or inconclusive.

Unterwieser lacked a plausible alibi for any of the 11 murders.

In his own closing argument, Unterwieser pleaded, "I implore you, even if you are disgusted by Jack Unterwieser's way of life, to think whether that's enough to say, 'He doesn't deserve to live in freedom.'"

The eight-member jury was unpersuaded. After nine hours of deliberation, the verdict was rendered. Unterwieser was led to his cell. At 3 A.M. on June 29, the defendant was lying quietly on his cot. Forty minutes later he was found dead. As one Austrian politician observed, "It was his best murder."

"Every day he said to me, 'If I find myself guilty I'll kill myself,'" Lehofer said. "I didn't believe him." Those who befriended him are left to mull over a cautionary tale of good intentions gone awry. "For a while it was chic to listen to the convicted murderer who had turned good," one writer observed in the daily Die Presse. "But not many of those who supported him then like to talk about it now."

Lehofer finds himself still puzzling through the mysteries of psychosis.

"If Unterwieser was guilty, he was a sick man. Do you understand? To kill without a reason must be sick. Many medical experts talked to him and they all said he was not insane. But they also said he wouldn't commit suicide."

"His victims were not people he knew, not girlfriends or acquaintances. He killed strangers, women he'd known for only five minutes, prostitutes." Then, with a slight smile, the lawyer added, "If he killed them, I mean."

PEOPLE

A Cory Howard Stern Drops Political Bid

Raunchy radio host Howard Stern has dropped his bid to become governor of New York, saying he will not comply with state laws requiring him to disclose his earnings and total wealth. Stern, always ready to discuss his sex life (as well as anybody's else's), said his personal finances were no one's business but his own.

Although the 25th anniversary concert planned for the site of the original Woodstock festival has been called off, officials in Sullivan County, New York, are taking no chances. Fearing thousands will flock to the Max Yasger farm in Bethel anyway, county officials say they will deploy police officers as originally planned for the weekend of Aug. 13 and 14. They will also keep the \$200,000 paid by the promoters for the services of state troopers. A bigger reunion concert, in nearby Saugerties, is still scheduled to open Aug. 12.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother turned 94 on Thursday to the cheers of hundreds of well-wishers outside her London home. Children lined up to present the mother of Elizabeth II with bouquets, cards and gifts, each one getting a polite "Thank you" and a smile as ladies-in-waiting and equestrians jockeyed for the gifts.

Four mathematicians, including three researchers working in Paris, have been awarded Fields medals, the most prestigious prizes in mathematics. The winners were Jean-Benoît Bost, 40, of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques in Paris; Pierre-Louis Lions, 38, of the University of Paris-Dauphine; Jean-Christophe Yoccoz, 37, of the University of Paris-Sud; and Efim Zelmanov, 38, of the University of Wisconsin.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 5, 6 & 17

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	Tomorrow	High	Low	W	W
Algeria	24/24	20/20	20/20	22/21	pc	pc
Amsterdam	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Antwerp	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Athens	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Birmingham	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Bombay	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Boston	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Buenos Aires	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Calcutta	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Cardiff	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Chennai	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Cairo	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Canton	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Cebu	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Dakar	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Dhaka	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Dublin	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Edinburgh	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Geneva	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Hong Kong	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
London	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Los Angeles	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Madrid	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Mumbai	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Manila	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Medan	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Mei	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Paris	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Perth	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Port of Spain	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Prague	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Rangoon	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Rome	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
San Francisco	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Seoul	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Shanghai	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Singapore	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Sydney	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Taipei	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Tokyo	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc
Yokohama	24/25	19/20	22/21	17/20	pc	pc



Legend: wavy line, cloud cover; rain cloud, precipitation; sun, clear sky. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

North America
A pleasant air mass from Canada will settle into the eastern United States this weekend. Some of the coolest weather since early June will occur over the weekend from Boston to Philadelphia. Hot, dry weather and gusty winds will continue to fuel wildfires in the Rocky Mountains.

Europe
Cool weather and showers over the British Isles Saturday will give way to sunny, pleasant weather by Monday. A cold front will bring relief from the current heat wave as far south as Frankfurt and Berlin by Monday. A few thunderstorms will precede the change to cooler weather.

Asia
Abnormal heat and drought will persist from Tokyo to Seoul and Shanghai today through the weekend. Meanwhile, Typhoon Doug will approach Taiwan late in the weekend with rainfall possible in east-central China early next week. Heavy rains will continue across the northern Philippines.

Africa
Abnormal heat and drought will persist from Tokyo to Seoul and Shanghai today through the weekend. Meanwhile, Typhoon Doug will approach Taiwan late in the weekend with rainfall possible in east-central China early next week. Heavy rains will continue across the northern Philippines.

Latin America
A pleasant air mass from Canada will settle into the eastern United States this weekend. Some of the coolest weather since early June will occur over the weekend from Boston to Philadelphia. Hot, dry weather and gusty winds will continue to fuel wildfires in the Rocky Mountains.

Middle East
A pleasant air mass from Canada will settle into the eastern United States this weekend. Some of the coolest weather since early June will occur over the weekend from Boston to Philadelphia. Hot, dry weather and gusty winds will continue to fuel wildfires in the Rocky Mountains.

Oceania
A pleasant air mass from Canada will settle into the eastern United States this weekend. Some of the coolest weather since early June will occur over the weekend from Boston to Philadelphia. Hot, dry weather and gusty winds will continue to fuel wildfires in the Rocky Mountains.

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Asia	Today	Tomorrow	High	Low	W	W
Bangkok	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Beijing	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Bombay	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Buenos Aires	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Calcutta	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Cardiff	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Chennai	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Cairo	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Canton	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Cebu	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Dakar	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Dhaka	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Dublin	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Edinburgh	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Geneva	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Hong Kong	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
London	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Los Angeles	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Madrid	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Mumbai	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Manila	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Medan	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Mei	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Paris	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Perth	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Port of Spain	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Prague	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Rangoon	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Rome	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
San Francisco	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Seoul	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Shanghai	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Singapore	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Sydney	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Taipei	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Tokyo	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc
Yokohama	33/31	24/26	30/28	25/27	pc	pc

WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY							SUNDAY							All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994	
Europe and Middle East							Europe and Middle East								
Location	Weather	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F	Water Temp. C/F	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)	Location	Weather	High Temp. C/F	Low Temp. C/F	Water Temp. C/F	Wave Heights (Meters)	Wind Speed (kph)		
Cannes	partly sunny	26/82	21/70	26/79	1-2	E 10-20	Cannes	sunny	29/84	21/70	26/79	1-2	SE 12-25		
Deauville	partly sunny	27/80	18/61	18/64	1-2	N 15-30	Deauville	sunny	29/77	19/59	19/64	1-2	NE 15-30		
Madrid	sunny	32/88	23/73	26/76	0-1	NE 15-25	Madrid	sunny	32/75	23/75	25/73	0-1	NE 15-30		
Malaga	sunny	33/91	25/77	26/79	0-1	SE 12-25	Malaga	thunderstorms	31/88	25/77	26/79	0-1	SW 12-25		
Cagairi	sunny	33/91	23/73	27/80	0-1	W 10-20	Cagliari	sunny	33/91	23/73	26/79	0-1	W 10-20		
Paris	partly sunny	27/80	20/68	19/62	1-2	SW 15-30	Paris	clouds and sun	29/76	19/58	19/62	1-2	SW 15-30		
Prague	sunny	32/89	24/75	26/79	0-1	NW 12-25	Prague	sunny	33/91	23/73	25/79	0-1	NW 12-25		
Corfu	sunny	32/89	24/76	26/79	0-1	NW 15-25	Corfu	sunny	33/91	23/73	26/79	0-1	NW 15-25		
Brigden	partly sunny	29/79	15/59	17/62	0-1	E 15-25	Brigden	sunny	32/74	14/57	16/61	1-2	W 20-40		
Osaka	partly sunny	26/79	19/56	19/56	0-1	S 12-25	Osaka	clouds and sun	26/76	17/62	19/56	1-2	W 20-40		
Scheveningen	sunny	26/79	19/58	20/68	0-1	S 10-20	Scheveningen	clouds and sun	26/73	17/62	20/68	1-2	S 15-25		
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	29/79	20/68	20/68	1-2	E 10-20	Tel Aviv	sunny	32/76	19/56	20/68	1-2	E 15-25		
Ismir	clouds and sun	27/79	24/75	26/79	1-2	N 20-40	Ismir	sunny	34/93	26/77	26/79	1-2	SE 12-25		
Tel Aviv	sunny	31/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	SW 20-40	Tel Aviv	sunny	31/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	SW 20-40		
Caribbean and West Atlantic							Caribbean and West Atlantic								
Barbados	partly sunny	32/89	24/75	27/80	1-2	E NE 20-35	Barbados	sunny	31/88	24/75	27/80	1-2	E NE 20-35		
Kingston	partly sunny	31/88	23/73	29/82	1-2	E 25-50	Kingston	partly sunny	33/91	24/75	29/82	1-2	E 25-50		
St. Thomas	sunny	34/93	24/75	29/82	1-2	E 25-35	St. Thomas	sunny	33/91	24/75	29/82	1-2	E 25-35		
Hamilton	partly sunny	24/75	16/61	27/80	1-2	SE 20-40	Hamilton	sunny	24/75	16/61	27/80	1-2	SE 25-35		
Asia/Pacific							Asia/Pacific								
Peking	clouds and sun	32/89	23/73	30/86	0-1	SW 10-20	Peking	clouds and sun	32/89	23/73	30/86	0-1	SW 10-20		
Prague and sun	33/91	25/77	26/79	15-25	26/79	15-25	Prague and sun	33/91	25/77	26/79	15-25	26/79	15-25		
Bali	clouds and sun	31/88	22/71	29/84	0-1	SW 12-25	Bali	clouds and sun	31/88	22/71	29/84	0-1	SW 12-25		
Cebu	partly sunny	32/88	25/77	30/86	0-1	SSW 15-30	Cebu	partly sunny	32/88	25/77	30/86	0-1	SSW 12-22		
Palm Beach, Aus.	sunny	32/88	25/77	30/86	1-2	SW 15-30	Palm Beach, Aus.	sunny	32/88	25/77	30/86	1-2	SSW 12-22		
Bay of Islands, NZ	showers	14/57	7/44	16/61	1-2	SE 20-35	Bay of Islands, NZ	cloudy	21/70	13/55	16/61	1-2	WSW 20-40		
Shanghai	sunny	32/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	SE 20-30	Shanghai	partly sunny	33/91	25/77	27/80	1-2	SE 20-40		
Hamidali	partly sunny	32/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	SE 20-30	Hamidali	partly sunny	33/91	25/77	27/80	1-2	SE 20-40		